REGISTER No. 6—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,113—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth [illegible] insertions	0	2½ As.

A line [illegible] counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] .... 8 As. per Line.
[illegible] .... 4½ ,,
[illegible] .... 2½ ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contract may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.................... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEE

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander Wm. Britten, on SATURDAY, the 27th April 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. Macaulay, on THURSDAY, the 2nd May 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on TUESDAY, the 30th April 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. Macaulay, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 2nd May 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
BRANKSOME HALL	2,100	300	May 29
*RYDALL HALL	2,700	350	June 15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100	300	June 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300	300	At fortnightly intervals.
*SPEKE HALL	2,700	350	
*WISTOW HALL	2,700	350	Building.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL............................Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2,277	424	At fortnightly intervals.
ITALIA	2,245	424	
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples..................................Rs. 400
To Liverpool................................ ,, 500

RATE FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back,
For Six months, 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
—	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	29th April
(s)	HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May.
—	CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	13th do.
(s)	VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	20th do.
—	KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	27th do.
(s)	GEELONG	1835	250	C. Frazer	31st do.
—	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	7th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th April 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo [illegible] and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	29th April.
KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	13th May.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	27th ,,
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	10th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th April 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	26th April.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	24th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)...... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton .... ,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

WE are PREPARED to GRANT LETTERS of CREDIT to our Constituents available at Suez, Alexandria, Aleppo, Malta, and other ports mentioned in our Circular Letter of Judication.

KING, KING & Co.

April 25, 1878.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer ATALANTA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1878.

NOTICE.
HALL LINE.

THE LEVERRIER (Extra Steamer) from LIVERPOOL has ARRIVED, and CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

Consignees are also specially requested to note that all CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against this steamer must be passed by the Captain before her departure, otherwise they will not be entertained.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a SURGEON to proceed in the S. S. ASSYRIA to England, leaving Kurrachee on 4th May, 1878. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents, B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

Bombay, 19th April 1878.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.
Per case of 4 dozen Tins, Rs. 22.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use......	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Billiousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, countracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce, Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

"Red Lancer," a bright chesnut Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, a beautifully topped horse, up to 14 stone, has been ridden with troops. Rs. 700.

"Snowdon," a grey Waler gelding, 6 years old, 15-3 high, a first class charger, perfectly quiet under fire, up to weight. Rs. 850.

"Jenny," a bay Waler mare, 6 years, 15-1½ high, well bred, good looking and carries herself well. Rs. 850.

"Viking," a very handsome chesnut Waler gelding, 15-1½ high, a Cavalry charger, perfectly quiet, and a good fencer.

A chesnut Arab gelding, 7 years, 14-3 high, a trained Cavalry charger, a good pigsticker, and carries a lady. Rs. 700.

A grey Gulf Arab horse, 9 years, 15 hands, goes well in harness, and is a good saddle horse. Rs. 350.

A flea-bitten grey Arab, 9 years, 14-1½ high, strong, and compactly built, goes in all harness, and is a good saddle horse. Rs. 400

A well-bred roan Australian gelding, 14-2, has very pretty action, and fast in harness. Rs. 500.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, April 20, 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, APRIL 26th, 1878.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

ENTERTAINMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

1,000 Rupees
TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN GIFTS TO THE PATRONS THIS EVENING.

MAMMOTH PROGRAMME!
FOR THE CLOSING OF THE SEASON,

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!
STAR CIRCUS PERFORMERS!
MAGNIFICENT TRAINED HORSES!
FUNNY CLOWNS! WITTY JESTERS!
COMFORTABLE FITTED UP AMPHITHEATRE!
POPULAR PRICES! REASONABLE PRICES!
Worth Five Times the Price of Admission.

In addition to the FIRST-CLASS CIRCUS EXHIBITION, will be presented the Historical Equestrian Drama of

TURPIN'S
RIDE TO YORK,
OR THE
DEATH OF BLACK BESS.

DICK TURPIN	MR. S. O. KINGSLEY
Tom King	Mr. R. John
Timothy Gudgeon	,, T. Shields
Beadle	,, J. Lee
Sammy, his Son	,, E. Lee
Ralph	,, J. Herbert
Landlord	,, L. Thompson
Tole, Gate-keeper	,, H. Lions
Luke Rockwood	,, R. Lester
Dolly Gudgeon	Mrs. Herbert
Lovely Sue	,, Johnson

HIGHWAYMEN, GIPSIES, CONSTABLES, &c, &c, &c.

The MARE that will perform the part of BLACK BESS is half-sister to "Lurline," was purchased in Christ-church, N. Z., and was considered incurably fractious, but in six days from the time at which she passed under Mr. Kingsley's Training, he introduced her into the Ring in the Role of BLACK BESS. At the conclusion of the first performance, when Black Bess was carried around the Arena on a Bier, shoulder high, with Turpin standing beside her, Mr. Kingsley received three rounds of cheers from the audience as a tribute to the extraordinary skill he had displayed in the Training of the beautiful Mare.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Rendezvous of the Highwaymen—Arrival of TOM KING and his Pals—Wonder what keeps TURPIN, as he never fails to keep his appointments when mounted on his "BONNY BLACK BESS"—Arrival of TURPIN—A song, a song—I'll give you a Toast: "TO THE ROAD"—Arrival of TIMOTHY GUDGEON and his Wife DOLLY—Robbed under their very nose—Reward for KING and TURPIN, offered by the Beadle and Crier—"Ring the Bell, Sammy"—"Yes, Daddy"—KING and TURPIN pursued—KING Shot by TURPIN—He Dies by the Hand of his best Friend—HOT PURSUIT OF TURPIN—BLACK BESS always ahead—Brandy and Beefsteak for Bess—She will go now while there's Life in her Body—Church spires of YORK in the distance—One mile more, BESS; only only one mile—DEATH OF BLACK BESS—Arrival of LUKE ROCKWOOD, the GIPSY KING—DICK, you have killed the BEST MARE IN ALL ENGLAND. Better die now with all HONORS ON HER HEAD, than end her days in a miserable sand cart.

"Over highways and byeways in rough and smooth weather,
Some thousands of miles we have journeyed together;
Our couch the same straw, our meals the same mess,
No couple so constant as I and BLACK BESS!"

THE BURIAL OF BLACK BESS BY TORCHLIGHT.

Carried shoulder high by Rockwood and his Gipsy Tribe. TURPIN stands on the Bier besides her, lamenting the Death of his heart's Love, BLACK BESS.

GRAND MIDDAY GIFT ENTERTAINMENT TO-MORROW,
SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, at 3 30 p. m.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.—During my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Bombay on Company's affairs, I have appointed Messrs. F. MURAGLIA and DARASHAW SORABJEE, JOINTLY to act for me and SIGN PER PROCURATION, commencing from the 1st May next, until further notice.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

NOTICE.

DURING my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Bombay, I have appointed Mr. F. MURAGLIA to act for me and SIGN PER PROCURATION, commencing from the 1st May 1878, until further notice.

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
The "Italia" (in Genoa) Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
The "Helvetia" in St. Gall (Switzerland) Marine Insurance Co., Ld.

CONSIGNEES of (3) PONIES from RANGOON, per Steam Ship BURGOS, are hereby informed that, if they fail to TAKE DELIVERY of them on or before the 27th instant, they will be landed by the Master at THEIR RISK AND EXPENSE.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents, s. s. Burgos.

Bombay, 25th April 1878.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship LENNOX, Captain Malcom, are hereby informed of the Ship's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our counter signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the vessel unless it has previously been passed by the Captain.

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th April 1878.

TO LET, a large FURNISHED BUNGALOW on MALABAR HILL, with a good Flower Garden and Gas. Apply BOMONJEE EDULJEE & Co., 1, Oak Lane.

TO BE LET, VERY CHEAP, "MENDES HOUSE" at Matheran. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

NOTICE.

A HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 26th April 1878, at 5-30 p.m.

By order of the Trustees,
E. M. H. FULTON,
Secretary, Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 16th April 1878.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency at 2 p.m. on the 26th inst. for the supply of 1,000 PACK SADDLES, MULE, and for a certain number of HORSE SHOES.

Schedules and any information can be obtained on application at this Office.

R. CLARK, Lieut.-C.-J.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 24th April 1878.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND DIVIDEND of Rs. 100 (ONE HUNDRED) per Share of the above Company is made PAYABLE on and after 1st May next, at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, No 34.

Shareholders applying for Dividend are required to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES at the time in order that the Second Distribution may be noted thereon.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,
ARDESHEER BYRAMJEE KAPADIA,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th April 1878.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under the Provisions of Sec. 35 of the rules framed under Sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act No. 1 of 1878, and notified in the *Government Gazette Extraordinary* of the 30th March last, the SALE of MADAT and KOOSOOMBA or any other PREPARATIONS of OPIUM without a LICENCE is illegal. Any person desirous of selling any such preparations should apply to the Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Opium in writing before the 15th proximo, stating the locality of this shop, the quantity of Opium he will require per month, and the amount he is willing to pay for a Licence. On or after the 1st June any one found selling without a Licence will be prosecuted and will be liable on conviction to imprisonment for one year or a fine of Rupees 1,000.

Tenders for Licenses for the sale of Chundool will be separately invited.

A. C. TREVOR,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Opium, P. D.

Bombay, Custom House, 25th April 1878.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of Act X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the EAST INDIA BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

DINANATH RAGHUNATH KHOTE and ARDESHEER BYRAMJEE KAPADIA } Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS CLAIMING to be entitled to a DIVIDEND or DIVIDENDS in respect of any share or shares in the abovenamed Bank are hereby required, on or before the 25th day of June next, to send in PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS in writing to the Liquidators at their Offices, No. 2, Meadow Street, stating their NAMES and ADDRESSES, the particulars of the share or shares, in respect of which the claim is made, the capacity in which they claim, and stating whether any and what payment has been made by the Bank in respect of such share or shares. And they are further required to produce to the Liquidators for inspection at their Offices aforesaid between the hours of 11 and 3 on any day (except Sundays and Public Holidays) on or after they shall have sent in their claim or claims as aforesaid, but before the said 25th day of June next, the certificate or certificates of the share or shares for inspection, examination and comparison with the claim or claims they shall as aforesaid have made. And notice is hereby given, that in default of persons entitled to make any claim or claims as aforesaid sending in their claim or claims before the said 25th day of June next, and producing the share certificate or certificates as aforesaid before that day, they will be excluded from the benefit of any dividend or dividends, distribution or distributions, declared or made before they shall have sent in such claim or claims and produced such share certificate or certificates as aforesaid.—Dated this 25th day of April 1878.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & LITTLE,
Liquidators' Attorneys.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE
REGISTERED DRESSING BAG,

Which is so constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful Travelling Bag.

FOR GENTLEMEN.	FOR LADIES.
In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 130 to Rs. 240.	In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 150 to Rs. 200.

ALSO
their large assortment of Fitted

TRAVELLING & DRESSING BAGS.
Of various sizes and prices.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 200.

HAND TRAVELLING BAGS,
OPENING SQUARE at TOP, WELL FINISHED, WITH GOOD SERVICEABLE LOCKS.

In Waterproof Canvas. From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25.	In Morocco and Russia. From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 36.

GENTLEMEN'S COURIER & MONEY BAGS,
WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, IN STRAPS AND LOCKS.

In Tan Canvas. From Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.	In Morocco. From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 10.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
IRON BOUND AND COVERED WITH STOUT JAPANNED CANVAS, VERY STRONG AND SERVICEABLE.
27 in., 30 in., 33 and 36 in. long.
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 33.

IMPROVED OVERLAND TRUNKS,
FITTED WITH TRAY AND COLLAPSIBLE SPACE FOR SHIRTS.
From Rs. 38 to Rs. 56.

PORTMANTEAUX,
WARRANTED SOLID LEATHER.
From Rs. 38 to Rs. 75.

THE GLADSTONE BAG.
IN PLAIN HIDE or BROWN TAN CANVAS and BLACK LEATHER,
is PERHAPS the MOST USEFUL and CONVENIENT TRAVELLING BAG MADE,
Being Collapsible it goes into a small compass when not filled, and is light and strong.
Size 16, 20 and 24 inches. From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

THE CABIN BAG
is strong and compact for the Overland journey, opens in the centre, and has a separate Tray for Linen.
in. in. in. in. in. in.
27 by 15 by 12 and 24 by 15 by 12.
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 45.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,

BOMBAY:—Rampart Row, the Fort, three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Fort Hotels;

BYCULLA:—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, and near the Byculla Club, the Byculla and Adelphi Hotels;

POONA:—Arsenal Road (Staff Lines).

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30	0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Choice matured Spirit	27	0
OLD BRANDY, a sound wholesome spirit	23	0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EARRINGS.

> "Far beaming pendants tremble in her ear
> Each gem illumined with a triple star."
> *Pope's Homer's Iliad.*

There is no article which varies in design so much as the Earring, for there are none in which a lady's taste is more difficult to please. Almost everyone has an idea, peculiar to themselves, of what an Earring should be; and this is natural, for there is no ornament more conspicuously placed on the person, and none in which appropriateness to the wearer of it may be more manifested. One of the prettiest styles that Fashion has lately introduced is

THE SOLITAIRE EARRING,

otherwise known as the Bouton Earring. The idea is to wear upon the lobe of the Ear a Brilliant or choice colored gem, or a bit of rich pink coral or white pearl, some tastes preferring the stone, only, to show, others liking a little gold mounting, but all insisting on the *bouton* being *petit*, and, at the same time, intrinsically good. It is secured in the Ear by a tiny screw and nut which a lady readily learns to fasten, and sometimes by the usual simple wire.

Following our usual rule, we have placed in stock a sufficient number of these novel and tasteful *objects de bijouterie* to furnish a suitable choice, and we feel sure that they will commend themselves on inspection.

Pink Coral Boutons, per pair, from	Rs.	60 to	110
Choice Pearl Boutons do. do.	,,	70 to	150
Fine Brilliant Diamond Boutons	,,	100 to	1,000
EARRINGS, All Gold, for daily wear, the fashionable shapes	,,	14 to	80
Do. set with Coral, Garnet, Turquoise, Pearl, &c.	,,	20 to	80
Do. for dress and evening wear, handsomely set with gems	,,	40 to	120
Do. for children, pretty patterns, All Gold, or with stones	,,	10 to	25
CAMEO EARRINGS, set with fine cut onyx or shell cameos, mounted in Gold	,,	30 to	70
AMBER, OR CRYSTAL, DROP EARRINGS, from	,,	20 to	40
EAR WIRES, plain Gold, or with diamond cut faces	,,	4 to	10

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
BY APPOINTMENT
JEWELLERS
IN ORDINARY
TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF
MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.			CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	*	ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	*	ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	0	*	ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
31	12	*	ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall= 1 dozen, with...	33	0
29	14	*	ONE STAR, Decanter, large size Globular	31	0
25	12	*	ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	*	ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
27	8	**	TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	***	THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	****	FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

April, 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.,
ITALIAN OPERA,
SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, 1878.
FOR THE JOINT BENEFIT OF
SIGNORE TREBBI & ORLANDI.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
SELECTIONS FROM
IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

Cavatina ....
Signor Marrucco.
Aria della Calunnia ....
Signor Della Torre.
Cavatina ....
Signora Trebbi.
Duetto ....
Signora Trebbi and Signor Marrucco.

PART II.
SELECTIONS FROM
IL TROVATORE.

Grand Scena e Duetto..........................
Signora Orlandi and Signor Colombana.
Miserere ....
Signora Trebbi and Signor Colombana.
Duetto.................. "Ai nostri Monti"..........
Signora Orlandi and Signor Colombana.

PART III.

Duetto Crispino e la Comare ....
Signora Trebbi and Signor Marrucco.
Serenata del Faust..........................
Signor Della Torre.
Terzetto dei I'Lombardi ....
Signora Trebbi, Signor Colombana and Signor Della Torre.

PIANOFORTE..............Mr. J. LOCKE GRAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	,, 3
Gallery	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Plan of Dress Circle at SOUNDY and Co.

BOMANJEE EDULJEE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, 1, OAK LANE, FORT,

UNDERTAKE Purchasing and Selling of Landed Properties and Petty Contracts, such as, Repairs, Removals, &c. Negotiates Mortgages and Advances on good Personal Securities, Buy and Sell Horses, Carriages and Furrniture and to Order. Arrange Partnerships and sure Invesments in lucrative concerns. Supply and employ Servants &c., &c., &c. at moderate Commission.

N. B.—No Commission shall be charged to Housowners.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SHAIK MAHOMED Bin SHAIK EUSUF BAGDADEE, and HAFIZABAI his wife, and HANIFABAI, his daughter, and wife of SHAIKH OMER, Bin ABDOOLRAHIM, have contracted to SELL the undermentioned property, viz., all that piece of Government land with the messuage, tenement, and bungalow thereon standing, situate in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwur, on the east of Shaik Abdoolla Pakmody Street, containing by admeasurement 408 square yards or thereabouts, and registered under Nos. 2,612 and 2,652 by the Collector of Land Revenue, and 4,502 under New Survey, and assessed under No. 44 by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, and which said hereditaments are in the occupation of the said vendors and their tenants, and are bounded on the east by the property of Bhundaree Ramjee, on the west by the said Shaik Abdoolla Pakmody Street, on the north by the Khara Talao Road, and on the south by the property of Noorbhoy Valleejee and Memoojee Valleejee. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS against the said property by way of gift, lease, mortgage, conveyance, inheritance, or otherwise, howsoever, are required to make the same known to me in writing at my Office, No. 2, Meadow Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated this 25th day of April 1878.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

ARECA
TOOTH PASTE.
Of surpassing aroma and unequalled in cleansing and preserving properties,
Per pot, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
Prize Medal 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on Receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN, When disolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, SECOND MATE, for Ship AROS BAY. Apply at once. KILLICK, NIXON & Co., National Bank Building.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for a general business in Bombay. Apply by letter, stating particulars, to X., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

MILLINER & DRESS-MAKER, experienced in the management of business, is open to an engagement in Bombay. Address DELTA, care of Post Office, Bombay.

TO BE LET, at Dadur Cross Road, Naigaum, DEANSTON VILLA. For rent, &c., apply to NESSERWANJEE JAMASJEE, at Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

SUNSAR-KOSH, or a Gujerathi-English Vocabulary of articles of commerce and general utility. Re 1; postage Anna 1. Can be had at all Booksellers.

FOR SALE, SALT PORK, BUTTER, and PRESERVED BEEF. Apply to EDWARD BATES and Company.

BAY PONY FOR SALE, fast and handsome, would do well for Polo for a light weight; goes in harness. Apply to W., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, a SQUARE PIANO by SCHRODER, in good condition. Price Rs. 200. Apply 3, Hornby Row, opposite the Post Office.

TO LET, TWO FURNISHED ROOMS as Sitting and Bed-Room or Two Bed-Rooms, with or without Board. Apply, 3, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE, BAROUCHE, in good condition. Apply to Dr. ARNOTT, Fort George.

FOR SALE, a PAIR of GREY ARAB CARRIAGE HORSES. Price Rs. 500. Apply to PETER and SON, Churney Road.

JUST RECEIVED, a large STOCK of CORK BEDS, with WATERPROOF COVER, for travelling. JOONAS TYEB & Co., 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a MAIL PHAETON and PAIR of Australian HORSES with harness complete, the property of Dr. Hughes. Apply for view to W. G., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE at Vehar, &c. about 2 lacs Bundles of Hay, to be removed by the purchaser. Apply to Mr. Anundrao Hurishunkur, at Messrs. Framjee, Sands & Co.

FOR SALE, a Grey blood ARAB, about 14 2, stands fire. To be seen at Mr. Abdool Rahimon's stables, Byculla. Price Rs. 900.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH DOGCART (built by Windover, the best English-maker), together with a Hardworking Flea-bitten ARAB. Price moderate. Address "VIATOR," *Bombay Gazette.*

PHAETON (built by Kinross), suitable for a Pair or Single, for Sale; in excellent order. Also, a set of Harness for a Pair. Address "OMEGA," *Bombay Gazette.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5 2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in cut, 13 As, WHOLE 12 As. SWISS CONDENSED MILK, direct imported, 8 As. per tin. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

IF GEORGE [redacted]
formerly of H
now of 98, Brunsw
who left his Fath
1852, and was in o
Herefordshire, of
have enlisted in
abroad, will com
citor, Ross, Heref
vantage.

Ross, 1st April 18

NATIONAL

NOTICE—A DIVIDEND has been DECLARED for the half-year ended 31st December 1877, at the rate of SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM, or SEVEN SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE PER SHARE, and will be PAYABLE on or after SATURDAY, the 27th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 13th instant, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By order of the Board,
Wm. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 24th April 1878.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 26th April 1878, at 3 p.m., for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to 31st December 1877.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 16th April 1878.

NOTICE.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, and of the PUNJAB BANK, LIMITED.

THE CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 15th day of April 1878, to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the NAMES and ADDRESSES of their ATTORNIES or PLEADERS, if any, to THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED, LAHORE, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Attorneys or Pleaders to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims, at the Court of the Judicial Assistant of Lahore at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any DISTRIBUTION made before such debts are proved.

The 1st day of May 1878 at one o'clock p.m. at Lahore is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims.—Dated this 19th day of January 1878.

F. BULLOCK,
Judicial Assistant, Lahore.

NOTICE.

Dr. JOHN GROSCOURT REED, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of JOHN GROSCOURT REED, late of Hyderabad, in the East Indies, Doctor of Medicine, a Surgeon in the 3rd Regiment of Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, of Her Majesty's Indian Army, deceased, who died at Hyderabad aforesaid on the 26th November 1876, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose Property and Credits were granted on the 22nd March 1878 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ALFRED DANN SAUNDERS, Esquire, a partner in the firm of Messrs. King King, and Co., are required, on or before FRIDAY, the 3rd May 1878, to send to the said Administrator, at the Office of Messrs. King, King and Co., in Church Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to LUCY HAYNES REED, Spinster, the Administratrix in England of the personal Estate and Effects of the above-named deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he, the said Administrator, shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate or having PROPERTY of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 29th March 1878.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Attorneys at Law, Bombay.

LANOWLEE HOTEL LOTTERY.

TICKETS RUPEES (2) EACH.

THE DRAWING of the above Lottery will be held positively on the 29th April 1878.

Agents are requested to submit their accounts and the amount realized by sale of tickets, together with the counterfoils on or before the 15th April next to the Undersigned, and only those numbers of which payment has been received will be included in the Drawing.

Winning numbers will be published for general information besides being notified through the several agents.

The Drawing will take place before a Committee consisting of the following members:—

MR. W. A. SMITH.
,, W. WATSON.
,, SHREEDHUR WITHUL DATAY.
,, P. DORABJEE.
,, D. HORMUSJEE
,, GOPALROW VISHWANATH.

Tickets are being sold fast, and are available with the undersigned and several agents.

Applications for Tickets after the 15th April 1878 to the day of the Drawing should be made to the Undersigned at Lanowli and to Messrs. ATMARAM SAGOON & Co., Kalbadewi Road, Bombay.

Telegrams will be attended to.

A. MERWANJEE,
Proprietor Lanowlee Hotel.

Lanowlee, March 1, 1878.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 308 of 1877.

KESSOWJEE NAIK, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, having his place of business at Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff,

vs.

MEMON MAHOMED HAJEE ALLY, of Bombay, Cutchee Mahomedan Inhabitant, having his place of business at Nagdavy Street, outside the Fort of Bombay........................Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 17th day of April 1877, it was ordered, amongst other things, that the Defendant should, on or before the 17th day of October 1877, pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 38,483-1-9 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment. And in default of the said Defendant paying to the said Plaintiff such principal, interest, and costs as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction in such lots as he may think fit the lands and premises in the said Decree mentioned, that is to say (*inter alia*).

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Duncan Road, at New Town, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east side thereof by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the west side thereof by the said Duncan Road, on or towards the north side thereof by the property of Dewooba Dooljee, and on or towards the south side thereof by the property of Narrayen Govindjee, and which said ground contains by admeasurement four hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same little, more, or less, and is entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2532 and 2532, and which said house and premises are entered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 50, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mahomed Hajee Ally. The revenue payable to Government in respect of the said property is Rs. 12-4-1 per annum, and whereas default has been made by the Defendant in such payment as aforesaid.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED THAT ON FRIDAY, the 26th day of April 1878, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said decree, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title, and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendant in the said lands and premises.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Plaintiff or Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-mentioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 20th day of March 1878.

H. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

		Rs.
ED. BLANCHY & Co.'s ** CLARET.		11-8*
,,	***	12-8*
,,	MOUTON	16-0
,,	PONTET CANET	20-0*
,,	SAUTERNE	14-0*
,,	COGNAC	22-0
COYLE'S No. 1 BRANDY		37-0
,, 2		34-0
BEN NEVIS WHISKEY		24-0

* Also in Pints.

Wm. WATSON & CO.,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 25TH APRIL 1878.

ALTHOUGH the telegrams received to-day do not show any actual change in the political situation, there can be no doubt that their tenor is interpreted as in favour of an increased probability of peace. Government Paper and similar securities are all stronger and a slightly more hopeful tone pervades business generally, although we scarcely think it would be a matter of great surprise to even the strongest believers in peace, if to-morrow's telegrams came of a decidedly warlike character.

From the commercial advices from London of yesterday's date there is nothing more to be learned than that people at Home are quite as unsettled respecting the ultimate result of existing complications as we are here. Consols have receded from 94⅞ to 94⅜, while French Rentes have advanced from 109 to 109¾, and again Enfaced Rupee Paper as quoted by Reuter shows a decline of ½ in Fours and ¼ in Fours-and-a-half and Fives-and-a-half.

In the London General Produce Markets the only movement reported is a decline of 5s. per ton in Ceylon Cocoanut Oil. Wheat to arrive is 6d. per quarter lower all round, whilst Seeds are somewhat irregular, a decline of 6d. per quarter being quoted in Calcutta Linseed ex-Warehouse, against an advance of 1s. 6d. in Bombay Linseed ex-Warehouse, 6d. in Ferozepore Rapeseed ex-Warehouse, and 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed both on the spot and to arrive.

Reuter's weekly quotations for metals show an advance of £1 per ton in Tile Copper, and a decline of £2 per ton in Copper Braziers, Yellow metal and Silesian Spelter being unchanged.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday closed flat, and Cotton in Liverpool was quiet and unchanged, the day's sales only reaching 8,000 bales. Spot prices are all as previously quoted, and private messages apparently do not advise any special movement in arrivals.

From New York ready Mid. Uplands yesterday were quoted ⅛ cent. per lb. lower, July shipment 1-16 higher. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Wednesday's Receipts	5,000	7,000	4,000
Five days' ,, ...	25,000	20,000	20,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,034,000	3,798,000	3,908,000

At the Weekly Biddings for Council Drafts on India in London yesterday the usual sum of £500,000 was offered and allotted as follows:—£374,000 on Calcutta at an average of 1. 8d. 65d. and £126,000 on Bombay at an average of 1s. 8. 64d., tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 8⅝d. having received 5 per cent. of the amounts applied for. These figures are practically about the same as last week's allotments, and Bar Silver in London remains unchanged at 54d. per oz.

By wire from Calcutta we learn that the Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their Weekly Board Meeting to-day reduced their rates of discount 2 per cent. all round.

STERLING EXCHANGE has not been affected in any way by the result of the allotments of Council Drafts. The market is steady but quite unaltered, and we have not heard of a single transaction of any importance. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 8 11-16d.		per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 9d.		,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 9d.		,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 9 1-16d.		,,
Sovereigns each.................Rs. 11-14.		

On Calcutta the enquiry for remittance is easier, and the rate for demand drafts has receded to 1-16 per cent. premium. For 60 days' sight the quotation is quite nominal at ⅞ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has shown a marked increase in strength, and an active enquiry has been apparent at hardening rates. The tenor of the Home telegrams has, of course, been the main influence in contributing to the rise, but something is also due to the reduction in the Bank of Bengal's rate as showing a probable return to easier money. We quote—Fours, Rs. 93½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 102⅛.

The SHARE MARKET has been firm, but scarcely so active as yesterday. There has been no change in quotations except for a rise of Rs. 15 in Colaba Land Company, and a partial improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 in Spinning and Weaving Companies.

COTTON remains quiet but firm. We have not heard of any purchases of importance for export, the high prices demanded by sellers rendering business all but impracticable, but supplies are so light that it will take a considerable drop on the other side to affect us here. We quote today for May delivery:—

Good Oomra	Rs. 193	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F. do	,, 183	,,	,,
G. F. do	,, 179	,,	,,
Fair do	,, 159	,,	,,
F. G. F. Dhollera	,, 194	,,	,,
G. F. do...............	,, 186	,,	,,
Good Ginned Dharwar...	,, 195	,,	,,

SEEDS are quiet but steady; Linseed at Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6.8, and Rapeseed at Rs. 7-11 to Rs. 7-12 per cwt. for Yellow Guzerat.

FREIGHTS are a trifle firmer to-day under the influence of a rumour that Government may possibly require a considerable additional quantity of tonnage for transport purposes. For Liverpool there is only one Canal Steamer on the berth by which £1 10 has been paid, and by sailing ship £1-5 continues the quotation. For Trieste and Venice £1-15 payable here is still quoted, and for Havre by steam a considerable amount of cargo has been booked at £1-17.6 to £2 per ton.

PIECE GOODS remain practically unchanged, only a very limited business having been done at previous prices.

COALS are quiet with few buyers to arrive. A quantity of Laird's Welsh Hartley to arrive for Steamer Thessaly is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 22 per ton alongside.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BRITISH S.S. PEARL, 368 tons, Commander W. McGregor, sailed yesterday for Kutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE BRITISH BARQUE PICTON CASTLE, 557 tons, Commander J. Bate arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Louis 2nd February, with a cargo of 11,674 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BRITISH S.S. GARIBALDI, 1,431 tons, Commander S. H. Fletcher, which arrived in harbour on the 24th inst., from Calcutta, brought a cargo, of 16,257 bags rice, 3,584 bags paddy, 26 bales gunnies and 975 bales jute. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BRITISH BARQUE LENNOX, 1,233 tons, Commander W. Malcolm arrived in habour yesterday from Glasgow 31st December with the following cargo:—1,690 tons coals, 50 cases acid, 60 casks earth, 17 packages merchandise, 225 casks beer, and 50 casks sulphur. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BRITISH S. S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Commander R. D. Daugherty, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee and Kutch, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Leggett and family, Lt. Col Tanner, Major Fulton, Mrs. Bielding, Mr. and Mrs. Pinto and family, and 121 deck passengers. She also sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Ruttonchund Chundoomull, one Apothecarry, and ninety deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE S.S. LEVERRIER, 1,193 tons, Commander A. Scott, which arrived in harbour on the 24th inst., from Liverpool 23rd March via Malta and Port Said, brought the following cargo:—1,202 package piece goods, 32 bales twist, 2,246 bundles, and 3,579 barsiron, 2,174 bundles iron hoops, 3 casks lamps, 3 packages glass, 60 casks leadore, 21 cases iron safes, 15 casks stout, 54 cases soap, 41 packages earthenware, 180 packages glass, 200 numbers iron plates, 4 cases umbrellas, 2,750 cakes spelter, 1,158 tons coals and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
25	Vingorla (s)...........	Daugherty ...	Kurrachee, April 22.
	Picton Castle	Bate	Port Louis, Feb. 2.
	Lennox	Malcolm	Glasgow, Dec. 31.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
25	Prince Frederick ..	Clague	Francisco.
	Pearl (s)	McGregor......	Kutch.
	Vingorla (s)	Daugherty ...	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday ship Scottish Chief, for London via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

April 21.—Steamer Telford. Ship Queen of Nations. Barque Lummer Cloud.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.		
22 Prospere	....	False Point.
23 Malwa (s)	....	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

April.		
23 Rajpootana (s)	......	Calcutta.
Cathay (s)............	......	Southampton.
Ava (s)	......	Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P & O Steamer Malwa to Madras—Mrs. Master and infant, Miss Master, Miss Hart, and Lieut Welch.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 25.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cheops s—20 cases corks, E R Mody.
India s—2 cases card thread, The Alfred Bank.
Sicily s—5 cases knives, Peel Cassels and Co.
Macedonia s—4 crates earthenware, Gangjee Pooja; 15 cases slates, and 1 case lamp wicks, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 51 cases rum, Manockjee Bhicajee.
Trentham Hall s—824 bundles hoop iron, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Palm s—30 kegs iron nails, Tyebally Chundabhoy.
Strathleven s—3 bales corks, Manockjee Poonjraj and Sons; 5 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 4,957 plates hard speiter, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.
Duke of Edinburgh—14 cases glassware, and 2 casks earthenware Gangjee Poonja; 6 crates earthenware, Dhunjee Jairaz.
Macedonia—24 cases tobacco, Essoofally Russoolally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Polluce s—cases wine, Treacher and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—5 cases oilmanstore and 60 cases corks, Bomanjee Manockjee Furthacky; 15 cases corks, Hudson and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—75 cases Claret, D D Shah.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merioneth—25¾ cwt myrabollams, Dwarkadas Vussonjee.
Thomasina McLellan—1,000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros; 300 cwt myrabollams, Vussonjee Pooja; 200 bales cotton, N Maneckjee, and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Khiva s—50 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Khiva s—150 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Ardencluthe—175 cwt beeds and 125 cwt galls, Joosub Lutiff; 900 cwt myrabollams, Dutt Bose and Co; 90 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow; 134 bales cotton, Ludha Veerjee; 103 bales cotton, Girdharilal Futtaychund; 650 bags myrabollams, Dutt Bose and Co; 250 bags myrabollams, Bhimjee Canjee.
Albula s—1,400 bags rice, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 164 cwt black pepper, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 49 bales hemp and 10 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow; 25 bales wool, Bhimsey Nuthoo; 100 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee and Co; 75 bales wool, Pooja Jewraz; 119 bales wool, the B I S N Co; 200 bales cotton, N Maneckjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 450 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 50 bales wool, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Khiva s—5 cases shawls and caps, Sir Charles Farbes and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Lochoo, 200 cwt bones, Woomerbhoy Chandbhoy.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Orthes, 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Palm s—½ cwt coffee and 150 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Mahratta s—200 bales cotton, Nunsey Poonsey; 100 bale cotton, Nunsee Poonsee.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—43 bales twist, Madanedass Gokuldass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—55 bales cotton, Moorarbhoy Bizboocon; 13 cases peacock feathers, Ruzubally Allyruza; 3 cases sharkfins, and 5 cases fishmaws and 20 bales twist, Muncherjee Merwanjee and Co; 100 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrum; 365 bales twist, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 125 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 120 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 25 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 50 cases sharkfins, and 5 cases fishmaws, G H Jan Mahamed; 40 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 20 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 312 bales cotton, P and O Company; 25 chests pium, Tata and Co; 47 chests opium, H A Noormahomed; 32 chests opium, H A Esmaljee; 33 chests opium, T Ghunsamdass; 10 bales twist, Cawasjee Jemsedjee and Co; 20 bales twist, H M Pacha; 50 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 600 basket onions, Hajee Cassim Joosah; 4 chests opium, F N Postwalla.

FOR MARSEILLES.

St Olaf s—82 cwt coffee, Tyabjee and Co.
Arabia s—825 cwt gingellyseed, Knoop and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 26.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

SHORT CAUSES.

687-77—Ardaseer and H—J J de Souza vs J F de Souza—Lynch and T.

FOR JUDGMENT.

173-73—Prescot and Winter—Boolakheedas Lalchund and another vs Hurjeewan Mohundas and anothers—Macfarlane and G.

LONG CAUSES.

534-77—Craigie, L and O—Dwarkadass Vussonjee vs Sadooba Sadoojee and others—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.
703-76—Pestonjee K—Perozshaw Cowasjee P vs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee C and others—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
631-77—Jefferson and P—Dhunjee Mowjee and another vs Mahomed Ally Abdool Ally—Lynch and Tobin.
515-77—Lynch and T—Govindass Boolakidass vs Joravermul Heemutram and others—J C Cama and Macfarlane and G.
415-77—Jefferson and P—Mahomed Hajee Ally vs The Frere S and W Co Ld—Macfarlane and G.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Investigation under Sec 408 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Dhokli widow and others vs Hakina Lalla and others.

LONG CAUSES.

733-77—In person—Wasantrao Balmukund and others vs Wassudeo Abbajee and another—Balkrishna and B.—Part heard.
668-77—Balkrishna and B—Radhabai vs Bal Bapu and others—Crawford and B.—In person.
646-77—Rimington H and C—Khimjee Jairam vs Bachoobai and another—Ardaseer and H.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

157-78—Hearn C and L—Cassibai vs Ladkorebai and another—Bhaishunker N.

LONG CAUSES.

791-77—Cragie, Lynch and Owen—Muljee Purshotum vs Cassidas Pranjeewandass and another—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.
575-77—In person (a pauper)—Sindee Kurreemani Goolam Ally vs Memon Abdoola Allaruki—A F Turner.
77-78—Bhaishunker N—Narrotumdass Bappoo and others vs Dewcorebai—Macfarlane and G.
81-78—Rimington, H and C—Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday vs Cassumboy Dhurrumsey—Tyabjee and S.
87-78—Bhaishunker N—Bhaishett Trikumlal vs Baljee Crishnanath and others.
88-78—Lynch and T—The Alliance S and W Co, Ld vs Desai Nagurjee M—Rimington, H and C.
94-78—Prescot and W—A Renaud vs Premjee Shewjee and another—Rimington, H and C.
95-78—Prescot and Winter—Alphanse Renand vs Oomedram Doolubhram—Rimington H and C.
113-78—Macfarlane and G—Marwadi Pacha Teja vs Memon Ebraham Oosman—Bharshunker N.
621-77—M H Khan—Chabaldass Wallabdass and others vs Lalbhai Vullubhai—Fletcher and S.
660-77—Tyabjee and S—Bai Luckmibai vs Sha Moolchund Khooshall and others.—Prescot and W and Ardaseer and H.
666-77—Fletcher and S—Aga Mahomed Jaffer S vs Aga Mahomed Bucker S.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 24th April 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·832
Temperature of the Air........................	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer........................	77·6
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·774
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) ..	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	78·0
General Direction of wind...NW, NNW, NNE, N, NNW, NW, WNW, NW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours...............	295.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 23.

Rags, Surg, By 4th Rifles, on leave from Sattara.

APRIL 24.

Barrow, Capt, Bl 10th Lancers, on Service from Umballa.
Sarcelles, Lt Hon, Punjab 9th Lancers, on Med Cert from Sealkote.
Street, Capt, By 11th Regt, on leave from Poona.
Haines, Lt, By 11th Regt, on leave from Poona.
Hobdag, Lt, Bl Survey Dept on furlough from Ajmere.
Worthy, Capt, By Staff Corps, on duty from Khandalla.

APRIL 25.

Reimington, Surg Major, By A M D on duty from Poona.
Parker, Capt, Bl Dy Asst Comry Gl on Service from Jubbulpore.
Fulton, Major, By Staff Corps on duty from Bhooj.
Pendergast, Col, Ms R E, on duty, from Bangalore.
Connor, Lt, Ms R E, on duty, from Bangalore.
McLeod, Lt Col, By R A, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 25.

Carter, Major, Bl R E, Survey of India, on duty to Poona.
Clarkson, Surgeon, By Med Dept, on duty to Poona.
Westmacott, Col, Bl Hyd Cont, on leave to Bolaram.
Peacock, Surg, By 20th N I, on duty to Baroda.
Mackay, Surg Major, By A M D, on privilege leave, to Matheran.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 25.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate: Lieut E Werge, Staff Corps, 11th N I.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Captain W Osborn, R E, Executive Engineer, Jacobabad.

The following necessary promotions in the Commissariat Department are ordered to have effect from 15th instant, vice Major W F Keays:—

Captain W Luckhardt, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Major T W Sanders, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

Captain J L Fagan, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General Second Class, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain W B Seton, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class, the following promotions and reversions in the Commissariat Department are ordered to have effect from 18th instant:—

Captain W B Seton, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Captain W Luckhardt, acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class, to revert to the grade of Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

Major T W Sanders, acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, to revert to his substantive grade of Sub-Assistant Commissary Generl, First Class.

Captain J L Fagan, acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General First Class, to revert to the grade of Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

Lieut-Colonel R Chalmers, 14th Bengal Lancers, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Conductor William Torrestell, of the Ordnance Department, is admitted to a retiring pension of £75 per annum, payable at Bombay.

Marianne, widow of the late Pensioned Conductor Timothy Blodwell, Ordnance Department, is admitted to a monthly pens on of Rs 20, from 4th April 1878, payable at Poona.

Lieut-General D M Stewart, C B, Commanding Lahore District, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Captain C T Schalch, 7th N I.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Captain J N S Kirkwood, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate. Lieutenant Colonel C S Sturt, Infantry, six months, medical certificate.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made:—Sub-Conductor George Brew to be Acting Conductor, and Store Serjeant Albert Boyce to be Acting Sub-Conductor, from the 6th April, in succession to Conductor Humphreys, proceeded on furlough.

Mr Adam Smith is appointed Second Lieutenant of the Poona Detachment of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major W B Colvin, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster General, and Lieut P C Heath, 5th Native Light Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, during the absence of Major Adams, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers are attached temporarily to the Quartermaster General's Department as Deputy Assistants Quartermaster General:—Captain F W V Leckie, 8th N I, from 16th April. Captain H Mellis, Sappers and Miners, from 21st April.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut Colonel F Brine, R E, P W Department, N W Provinces.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified: Lieut J F C Thatcher, 33rd Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 26th N I—19th March 1877.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified:—Lieut H E Passy, 17th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 26th N I—22nd February 1878.

Honorary Surgeon Arthur H Hughes, M D, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave for eighteen months on medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major W F Waller, VC, Second in Command, Sawant Wari Local Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Sawant Wari, is appointed to act as Political Agent in the Mahi Kanta, until further orders.

The services of Captain W Loch, Acting Assistant Political Superintendent, Sawant Wari, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for employment as Officiating Political Assistant, Third Class.

Captain E V Stace is appointed to act as Third Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar.

Mr P S V FitzGerald is appointed to act as Fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain J Humfrey, District Superintendent of Police, Broach, is allowed an extension for seven months of the furlough in India granted him by Government Notification dated the 8th October 1877.

Mr F S P Lely, on Special Duty at Surat, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Surat.

Mr H G Gell is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police in the Panch Mahals District, during the absence of Mr W B Prescott on furlough, or until further orders.

Surgeon W McConaghy, Superintendent of Matheran, in the Tanna District, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Tanna district.

Mr J A Guerio, District Deputy Collector in the District of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Belgaum.

Mr G C Gilder is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, vice the late Mr Miles.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T B Kirkham is appointed to act, in the Second Grade, as Educational Inspector of the Central Division, vice Colonel Waddington, from the date of his taking over charge from Dr Kielhorn.

The following appointments are made from the date of Mr R G Oxenham proceeding on furlough:—

Dr F Kielhorn to act, in the Second Grade, as Principal of the Deccan College and Professor of Oriental Languages.

Mr G W Forrest to act, in the Fourth Grade, as Professor of English Literature in the Deccan College.

Mr A Barret to act, in the Fourth Grade, as Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College.

Mr Shivram Sitaram Wagle, BA, is appointed substantive pro tem. Deputy Educational Inspector, Marathi Schools, Bombay, vice Mr G N Nadkarni, on leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F S P Lely, Acting First Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, is transferred to do duty at Surat, as a temporary measure.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G Waddington to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District of Kolaba and Political Agent, Kolaba, during the deputation on special duty of Mr W G Pedder.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has allowed Mr C E Lawson, C S., an extension of leave for six months, on sick certificate.

Mr R B Pitt, Assistant Superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Stewart as Superintendent of the Preventive Service, Bombay, on the retirement of Mr T Jervis.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon J Arnott, M D, C M, to act as Surgeon of the Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, during the deputation of Surgeon Major T G Hewlett to act as Deputy Surgeon-General in Sind, or till further orders.

Surgeon G Bainbridge to act as Ophthalmic Surgeon from the date of departure of Dr G A Maconachie on furlough.

Surgeon-Major T Holmested to be Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad, vice Dr Charles Johnson, deceased.

Surgeon-Major A W G Adey to act as Civil Surgeon of Kurrachee from the date of Dr N Hopkins proceeding on leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J D Ferguson, M I C E, to be Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Nasik, and Mr P Reinolds, A I C E, to act as Executive Engineer for Irrigation Khandeesh.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Young to act as Executive Engineer, Desert Canal, from the date of departure of Mr J A Coghlan on furlough.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL & MAY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon........................ 2nd, 5h. 41·6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
April. Fri. 26	......	5 37	6 18	7 8 m 7 32 a	1 11 m 0 50 a
Sat. 27	......	5 37	6 19	8 17 m 8 26 a	2 16 m 2 1 a
Sun 28	Low Sunday.	5 36	6 19	9 12 m 9 10 a	2 53 m 3 9 a
Mon. 29	......	5 36	6 19	9 55 m 9 46 a	3 2 m 3 52 a
Tues. 30	......	5 35	6 20	10 28 m 10 16 a	4 4 m 4 26 a
May. Wed. 1	English Mail expected.	5 34	6 20	11 0 m 10 44 a	4 32 m 4 59 a
Th. 2	......	5 34	6 20	11 33 m 11 14 a	5 0 m 5 32 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charge strictly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MACPHERSON—April 16th, at Ootacamund, the wife of C. G. W. Macpherson, C. S., of a son.

MACDOUGALL—April 22nd, at Rajkote, the wife of Surgeon Major H. R. MacDougall, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GUINNESS—WOODWARD—April 25th, at Bombay, Henry Guinness, Public Works Department, to Agnes Woodward.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON.—April 6th, at Nowgong, Assam, the wife of C. A B. Anderson, Esq., of a daughter.

BAILEY.—April 16th, at Simla, the wife of Captain C. S. Bailey, 11th Regiment, of a son.

CHARTERS.—April 18th, at Mian Mir, the wife of H Charter, Quarter Master Sergeant, R. H. A., of a son.

DEATHS.

GREY.—April 20th, at Bhawalpur, Helen, youngest child of Major and Mrs. Grey.

SKINNER.—April 16th at Mozufferpore, Mary Constance, the child of Major and Mrs. R. M. Skinner, aged 3 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1878.

THE negotiations which are reported to be still going on at Berlin must sympathize with the German and Russian Chancellors in their sickness, for they seem to be in a very bad way. The political situation may be thus defined: England is ready for war and will not give way an inch, while Russia is anxious for peace, but cannot make up her mind to forego the temptation to make herself mistress of Constantinople after having put forward such audacious pretensions. Germany is trying to find a way of escape for Russia which shall not humiliate that Power too deeply; but it is acknowledged that the difficulties in the way of effecting such an accommodation are very serious, and we believe them to be insuperable. The maintenance of peace is only possible on the condition that Russia cancels the Treaty of San Stefano and submits herself to the control of Europe; and this she will not do. The tendency of the negotiations at Berlin is really to provoke a collision between England and Russia; for, while hitherto the difference between these two Powers has found expression in general phrases about the balance of power in South-Eastern Europe, Prince Bismarck has, in his practical way, supplied England and Russia with a definite issue to quarrel about by raising the question how far the British ironclad squadron should retire if the Russian troops withdraw to Adrianople. As the English Government is, no doubt, determined that the English fleet shall remain within hail of Constantinople, not only so long as the Russians are encamped near that city, but till the expiration of the period of two years fixed by the Treaty of San Stefano for the occupation of the new province of Bulgaria by an army of 50,000 men, the controversy raised by the German Chancellor's innocent suggestion ought soon to end in an *ultimatum*.

THIS journal has for several years past advocated the use of English in substitution for the vernacular as one of the greatest improvements it is possible to introduce into the Native Army. We are consequently free of the reproach of "thank you for nothing, 'tis what every one sees," when we return, for about the twentieth time, to the advantages of English as the language of the Native Army, now that it is unexpectedly ordered abroad, and to places where Hindustanee, Guzerattee, Tamil, and Telugu will sound as mere gibberish unequal to the common place uses of purchasing the speakers thereof such things as a loaf of bread or a penn'orth of butter. The Lingua Franca of the Mediterranean—a queer language enough—will scarcely be improved by the introduction of Mahrattee and Canarese to its vocabulary; but when Indian troops sail for the seat of war they will have to carry their own extraordinary lingos there, and be unconscious agents, perhaps, of some of those prophecies of the Cumming sort which predict a revival of Babel on the field of Armageddon.

Of the three Indian armies now going to the war, Madras has the advantage of lingual proficiency, and it is an advantage not at all to be ignored. The Madras sepoy, like the Madras "boy," has had the intelligence to perceive that his interest ought to lie in learning the language of the *sahibs*, and we daresay that there is not a Madras regiment in which fully one hundred sepoys could not be found capable of speaking and understanding English, despite the small encouragement afforded them by their European officers to attain that desideratum. Not that the search would be without a certain difficulty. The Madrassees who have made themselves acquainted with the tongue of the governing race well know the wisdom of speaking only their own, for in this lies their power of mocking in private the colloquial absurdities of that school of Anglo-Indian officer who conceives the fate of the Empire to depend upon his own scholarly acquaintance with Oordoo and Sanscrit. The Madras sepoy who speaks English is like a man who has found a pearl but who has no market for it. Unless he happens to meet with a liberal-minded English commandant, he keeps his gift a secret. It can bring him nothing in the shape of promotion, or anything else. It is more prudent on his part to pretend to understand his European superior's Hindustanee than to speak that magnate's own mother tongue; which is a pity, because encouragement, rather than discouragement, is what is wanted in that matter just now.

The Indian Expeditionary Force may possibly find itself in many awkward circumstances owing to the curious predilection of the Indian military authorities for the vernaculars over English. We will put aside the troubles the sepoys will experience in trying to make their wants known in the streets and markets they will shortly visit, as being less important than other difficulties more intimately connected with the duties of their profession, and only consider the burden there must be of conveying orders in English to those who can only speak the languages of Hindustan. It will be all very well so long as every party of sepoys has a European officer or an English-speaking native present to interpret what the A. D. C. or other messenger has to say, but let the medium of communication, as he well might, be absent, and how are detailed instructions to be delivered and comprehended? Or, if it should be necessary to fill up a vacancy in the European ranks in the field, where is the English officer to be found who can make himself understood by Goorkhas, Beloochees, Sikhs, and Madrassees equally well? Not in the British battalions brigaded with the native corps, most certainly, but it is among them that a General in command would naturally look for a substitute. It will be decidedly awkward if interpreters should have to be appointed to each Indian regiment, in order to meet, or attempt to meet, this difficulty; but, if this expedient has to be tried, it surely ought to be a lesson to the Indian military authorities of the absurdity of maintaining Hindustanee as the official language of the Native Army.

There is another question scarcely less important than that of language we should like to see settled, now that the Native Army appears to be considered Imperial rather than Indian. That is the question of regulations. The three Native Armies have local regulations,—each army a goodly volume of its own—to say nothing of the Queen's Regulations of the British Army, which they are all in some sort bound to obey. They have also Indian Articles of War of their own, unrecognised by the Line. Why not abolish and burn these local regulations, which are little better than ponderous tomes of departmental verbiage, and make the Queen's Regulations for the British Service the guiding spirit of the native forces? Surely these Regulations (Queen's) which are found amply sufficient for the instruction and guidance of the finest army in the world ought to suffice for the armies of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras; and are we to suppose that the British Articles of War and Mutiny Act cannot be made to meet all the wants of the three armies as well as those of the other? We have no doubt that an immense amount of worry, red-tape, and correspondence will be induced by this plan of having local regulations for each Presidency Contingent of the Expedition, and we should say that it would be highly advisable before the Expedition starts to drop the Bombay, Bengal, and Madras Army regulations overboard, and into the jaws of the fishes who will be better able to digest them than English commissaries, naval officers, and others with whom the Expedition may have important business to transact. The Bombay Army regulations, we understand, weigh nine pounds; the Madras perhaps as much, and the Bengal as much more—a serious consideration to Indian officers restricted in the matter of luggage, and when they have to carry the Queen's regulations for the British Army as well. In short, we may take it for granted that the more the Native Army is levelled up to the British Service in language, discipline, and spirit, the better that army will be and the more trustworthy, and, believing this, we should be glad to see the present Expedition made the excuse for throwing off the incubus of a thousand old Indian military traditions that have fastened themselves like moss on the Indian army and which appear like moss as the sign of decay there. No better opportunity can arise, or is likely to arise, to put the two services, British and Indian, on one footing, and the sooner this is done the better it will be for the success of the forces that go, and for those who remain also.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 5.

THE year's revenue has turned out much better than was anticipated in the Budget Estimate a year ago, and has so far utterly disappointed the very gloomy forecasts made three months since when the first three quarters of the financial year had been completed. At that time Customs and Excise had sadly fallen off. Since then they have more than made up their lee-way, and the result is that, instead of the total revenue being, as Sir Stafford Northcote estimated, £79,146,000, it is £79,763,299. The explanation, however, of this sudden recovery in the last quarter a little reduces its significance. Customs has yielded £119,000 more than the Chancellor's estimate, and all the increase is within the last month. Excise, too, is not nearly so far back as it had gone on the 31st December last. The reason simply is that the talk which has been indulged in during the past week or two by the *Economist*, *Times* and other papers as to a certain deficit next year, of three millions at least, and the impossibility of getting a balance without an addition to the indirect taxation as well as the Income-tax, has scared many holders of the commodities which are thought likely to be taxed, and they have accordingly taken large amounts out of hand in advance of their necessities. Spirits, tea, and sugar have thus been cleared much beyond the actual requirements, and so the receipts have been abnormally swollen. But, then, this will simply reduce by a certain proportion the revenue next year from the same items, so that the result is much less satisfactory than it looks. Nevertheless, it *is* satisfactory, for even if we deduct £300,000 for the extra Customs and Excise collections, we have still left a good £300,000 over the Chancellor's estimate. Everything has apparently been brought into the account, including the Indian repayments, the postponement of which was specially voted on the 31st December. The importance of this return lies in the fact that it is probably the last of those which show the full extent of the reaction from the period of inflated prosperity which may be said to have closed in 1875. We seem to have "touched bottom" and seen the worst; that is, whatever depression there may be in trade, we do not go below a certain point in the consumption of the articles that contribute to the revenue. The community has acquired certain habits of expenditure; it has also an income which may be called fixed and invariable up to a particular figure, and this income and expenditure together produce certain results to the exchequer on which the Chancellor can always count. So it is now. Dull trade, if continued, or even increased, will hardly make us worse; the slightest improvement, on the other hand, will show itself in an immediate augmentation of the contributions to the Treasury that flow from a more liberal consumption of duty-paying articles.

Such being the state of the national accounts, the Budget this year was awaited with more interest than usual, but I cannot say that it has given satisfaction. Twopence is added to the Income-tax and fourpence a pound to the tobacco duty. Nobody finds fault with the last, but there is much grumbling at the addition of twopence to the Income-tax, which is double what had been anticipated. The cause of the increased amount is simply that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, instead of spreading over three years the outlay of six millions for which an extraordinary credit was obtained more than a month since, brings it all into two years and therefore makes a heavier charge upon the current one in proportion. But for this, and for the low estimate put upon next year's revenue, the deficit would have been a million less, and the tobacco duty might have been further raised to produce an extra half million, thus making up the £1,500,000 which a penny of Income tax produces. Notwithstanding this dissatisfaction, however, the Budget will pass as it stands. Oddly enough, the very tax which the *Times*, *Daily News*, and other imperfectly informed papers have constantly advised—namely, an additional duty on spirits, is *not* part of the Budget, while the extra duty on tobacco was not alluded to by a single journal, except the *Daily Telegraph*, in advance of the actual production of the Budget.

In the Williamson and Barbour case it is again stated, after having been denied, that a compromise satisfactory to both parties in the suit has been arrived at. Judgment was formally completed three weeks since, and Monday last was the last day on which notice of appeal could be given. Had it been decided further to contest the case, the appeal would have come on for hearing almost immediately in the High Court of Appeal, but the necessity for any further legal process has now been avoided. Manchester is, of course, very much satisfied with this result, because it did not suit Manchester to have unpleasant scandal about its naughty practices; but unless the trial has already, by the revelations made, caused some change for the better in the arrangements of the various commission houses, public morality will not be the gainer, nor will future disputes be avoided.

The wages quarrel in Lancashire still rages fiercely, and the men have by their delegates issued a manifesto in explanation of the ground of resistance they have taken up. Its whole gist and substance are that reduction of wages is not the cure for an evil brought on by over-production; that the only remedy is short time. To reduce the wages without curtailing the production would, they think, only augment the evil they are suffering from, and place their employers soon in a worse position than ever. Their argument seems to be wholly based upon the assumption that consumers will only take a certain fixed quantity of goods year by year, but will take this whatever the price—which is, of course, absurd on the face of it. They seem wholly unable to understand such a thing as elasticity in a market, or the extension of one by lowering the price of goods, or the necessity English manufacturers are under of cheapening production in order to face the rivalry of cheaper foreign labour. The English artisans have got it into their thick heads that they have a sort of vested interest in a certain rate of wages, and that to this every other interest or claim must yield. Moreover, they do not believe that things are really so bad as manufacturers would make out. For instance, the manifesto has the following language:—"The usual signs of bad and unprofitable trade are scarcely perceptible. There are fewer failures in the cotton trade than in any other branch of industry, and nine out of every ten of those who have succumbed have been heavy sizers; cotton spinners and manufacturers continue to build and occupy palatial residences, and live in splendour, and then, as soon as trade becomes depressed, they fall back upon the operatives wages and recoup themselves for what they have been the chief means of bringing about." This is a ridiculous mixture of blunder and malicious misrepresentation. You cannot open a Manchester paper without seeing the failure of some manufacturer mentioned, while of those who carry on, many simply live on their capital in hope of better days. As long as such is the spirit of the men, however, there is not much chance of an amicable arrangement; too much ignorance and prejudice exist which must first be dispelled. Meanwhile meetings of the operatives are held at various towns in Lancashire, and resistance to the reduction is proclaimed, but the turning point of the movement will probably be on that day next week when deputations from the different operatives in each factory are to wait upon the masters individually, and try to coax or frighten them into a withdrawal of the notice for a 10 per cent reduction.

The Oriental Bank have announced a dividend in terms which have excited some attention. They are to pay 5 per cent. for the half year, making, with the previous distribution, 10 per cent. for the year ended 31st December last; but the directors add that "to provide for exceptional losses they withdraw £175,000 from the reserve fund, which will then stand at £325,000." The nature of the losses which have made such a hole in the half million of reserve is not known; I believe, however, they are entirely in India and in connection with private firms. The Bank is so carefully managed that the announcement has attracted more notice than usual, but the shares have not fallen more than £2 per share. There will be some sharp discussion on the subject in all probability at the meeting, for there are one or two hard-headed and close-fisted Scotchmen among the shareholders who will certainly strive hard to get at all the truth.

Silver has gone down again in price, and for the moment the arrivals are in excess of the demand, so that the metal is not saleable even at 54¼, the last price obtained yesterday. There is no enquiry for India, as the Council Bills are only taken up at slowly diminishing rates, and the purchases for the United States have also ceased for the time. This decline in the value of the metal has stopped the sales on account of the German Government, but as the latter has still a considerable balance at its credit here it has withdrawn gold from the Bank this week and may possibly withdraw more. The money market has, in consequence of these changes, again got into what is called an anomalous condition. The open market rate of discount is nearly one half per cent. below that of the Bank of England, which is now 3 per cent., and the discrepancy will increase next week when the dividend money has been set free and the outside market gets the benefit of much that has been lately accumulating in the Bank. Accordingly the maintenance of the Bank minimum at 3 per cent. will then be insufficient to check the export of gold which is determined not by the nominal but by the actual value of money. In the present case matters are exceptionally complicated by the Government arrangements and by the doubtful aspect of political affairs. Towards the end of last week the Government made large payments on account of the extraordinary credit for six millions sterling which had been opened, and to-day they borrowed, in the shape of Treasury bills, £2,500,000 for three and six months. These operations tend to stiffen the value of money; but, on the other hand, the suspense occasioned by political uncertainties keeps trade so dull that far less money is wanted than usual for ordinary discount purposes. If much more gold leaves this country and the reserve goes lower (it is now drawn to £10,685,988, the lowest figure since October last when the Bank rate of discount was 5 per cent.), the Bank will certainly have to advance its minimum, but it will also have to take exceptional measures to make the open rate more nearly on a par with its own; and this is always a most difficult operation.

The knotty question about admitting the Hampshire and North Wilts Bank to the Clearing-House has not yet been settled, but a forward step has been taken by that enterprising institution in agreeing to pay the creditors of Willis, Percival & Co. 9s. in the pound, instead of the 10s. originally promised. The odd shilling may be taken to represent the value of the admission to the Clearing-House which was one of the stipulations of the original bargain, and as there is still a risk that the edict of exclusion will not be reversed, it is apparently thought best to provide against the contingency and pay the creditors no more than a fair valuation of the assets will warrant. Still, inasmuch as the taking over all the assets, liabilities, and good part of the business of Willis, Percival & Co. does constitute the Hampshire and North Wilts a London bank, the directors will, at an early date, apply formally for admission to the Clearing-House. If they are received, the close corporation character of the Clearing may be considered at an end; if they are again rejected, there will be much bad feeling and doubtless prompt reprisals. From what some of the officials have said to me, I should think the immediate establishment of a rival Clearing-House for all the banks that are at present left out will be undertaken; but one of them also told me that they knew which joint bank was their principal opponent for admission to the Clearing, and that his directors had a good mind to pay that other Bank off by at once starting a branch wherever *it* started a branch, and running it out of the field by underbidding for custom. Where this unholy frame of mind is present you may guess that there must be a strong feeling of irritation under conscious wrong.

A new work is out to-day here which is worth the study of every one interested in cotton, whether as grower, manufacturer, or merchant. It is from the pen of Mr. W. B. Dana, the editor of the *New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, a most competent authority on the subject. The work is entitled "Cotton, from Seed to Loom," "a Hand Book of facts for the daily use of producer, merchant, and consumer." It is a most elaborate production; mainly devoted of course to American cotton, which it treats of exhaustively, but also with a chapter wholly devoted to "India Cotton Supply," past and future, and with a very handsome map of Hindustan, showing the cotton producing districts, and the climatic zones. With the hasty glance I have been able to cast over it, I cannot of course vouch for its accuracy, but the historical *resumé* the work gives of the Indian cotton culture and manufacture appears to me not only instructive but highly interesting.

The Bank of England is getting rather low in resources just now, and the reserve is at the moment down to very little above ten millions sterling, a figure which would almost justify a 5 per cent. rate instead of 3. It is, however, hoped that the payment of the dividends which begins to-day will put the Bank in funds and so render unnecessary an advance in the rate. The Treasury Bills, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has just issued for £2,500,000, have been taken to-day on very moderate terms, and the Government has made a good hit by it. The three months bills were all subscribed for at £2-14 per cent, and the six months at £2-12-6 per cent. or a shade less. The latter are supposed to have been taken on French account.

THE *Church Review*, a noted organ of the Ritualists, has denounced "family prayers as demoralizing, and a device of Satan to keep worshippers from the sanctuary."

THE Bishop of Rangoon baptized forty-two Chinese converts on the 7th instant. The candidates were baptised in their Chinese names, and not, as is commonly the case amongst eastern converts, in scriptural names.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Chest Preservatives.—At all seasons of the year the rate of mortality from diseases of the lungs is very great. Holloway's Ointment well rubbed upon the chest, aided by his Pills, arrests all mischief. These cleansing medicaments exercise the most salutary and restorative influence over the entire contents of the pectoral cavity. Air-tubes, nerves, bloodvessels, and all other tissues feel their wholesomely potent power, more particularly in their thoroughly purifying both venous and arterial blood by promoting the free circulation of air through the lungs. Neither Ointment nor Pills contain any noxious ingredient whatever, but their balsamic nature nourishes rather than irritates the system, and kindly subdues untoward symptoms, till all is well once more.

THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

ON Wednesday evening, the Italian Opera Company (whose splendid performance of selections from Rossini's *Stabat Mater* we omitted to notice last week) gave what was described as their farewell performance, though we are glad to see that Madame Tasca has since been able to announce on their behalf that they will give an operatic entertainment in Grant Road Theatre on Saturday evening, when Sir Richard Temple will probably be present. The Hall was well filled, and those who had the privilege of being present had no reason to regret their attendance; on the contrary, they had every reason to deem themselves fortunate. Signora Trebbi and Signora Orlandi were in excellent voice. That charming, "lilting" air, "La Mandolinata," was deliciously sung by the former, and the glorious outburst of reckless mirth contained in the drinking song from "Lucrezia Borgia" was rendered with great felicity and skill by Signora Orlandi. Of the gentlemen, Signor Marrucco pleased us most. He has a rich baritone voice, which he manages with perfect ease, and the way in which he executes rapid passages shows how admirably trained his voice has been. He sang "Figaro's" famous "Largo al factotum" with rare humour and ability. Signor Colombana and Signor Della Torre sang several airs much to the delight of the audience. Both have wonderful voices, and the pieces they chose were well suited to display their range and richness. Madame Tasca and Mr. Plumpton were a great assistance to the success of the Concert. They are both rare musicians filled with enthusiasm for their art, and as they have done a great deal lately to promote musical culture in Bombay, we have often regretted that their continual endeavours to please the public are not better appreciated than they are. We hope Grant Road Theatre will be crowded on Saturday night. It will be discreditable to Bombay if the opportunity of hearing such splendid singers in opera as this Italian Company were not taken advantage of to the full.

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I should esteem it a favour if you would kindly put the following into your widely circulated paper, as in my opinion your remarks on and suggestions to the head or heads of the different branches of the much abused Commissariat Department are apt to lead the public astray on a great many important points, affecting the honour and integrity of most of the subordinates of the same, and although we are not troubled with sufficient smiths, carpenters, &c. to be able to make sufficient noise to prove to the public that we do "make the night joint labour with the day," we are none the less occupied, but at it doggedly, silently, and determinedly part of the night and the whole day, and then not lauded to the skies like our fellow labourers of the other departments who have their own trumpeters in their clink, clink, clank.

We were not even thought worthy of a little of the soft soap you served out to others, and yet one would think a little of it would do a deal of good amongst us to wash off some of the contamination we are cursed with.

And in saying the "C. D. was responsible for much of the waste caused during the Abyssinian war," would, in my opinion, be difficult to prove, and as you yourself omitted to state what were the particular articles, &c., wasted, we may come to the conclusion that you mean only zeal and energy, which was partly acknowledged by a liberal Government.

Again, you say you see no reason to believe that such changes have been made in the organization of the Department (which we take to mean re-organization) as are necessary for its zealous and through working; at least we take that for your meaning. And we ask "(who made thee a Judge over Israel;" but your question is evidently your answer also. For our chief being considered one of the best administrators *in the Presidency*, and knowing more of the people and the working of the whole Department, has come to the conclusion that we are ready and willing to cope departmentally with any emergency that it is possible may arise, and I think he has sufficient discernment to know that to introduce new blood into the Department and with extra pay, would do a great deal towards bringing about the waste you appear to make so much of, as the result could not benefit the Department or the public in general to the extent that would be necessary to recover or make up for the extra outlay. It would also be an injudicious plan for another important reason which you yourself mention. When it is presumed that officers after years of experience are not competent to form an opinion on some of the articles daily required in the Department, yet you would introduce new blood to show them how it should be done. Alas! for your theory, the cure would be worse than the disease, and believe me that if a man is not conscientiously honest at all are in the Department, no amount of extra pay would make him so.

Now for your Ali Baba's number of thieves. I am o opinion that these gentlemen only exist in the evil imagination of one of the 40 who could not get a finger in the pie. But you and the public at large, Sirmay make your minds easy about these light-fingered gentlemen, as the C. D. is in such an efficient state at the present time that it is quite capable of watching them. We also beg to state that we would like you to call over and taste a cup of home-made tea passed by some of the establishment before it gets under weigh, and we should, we know, have a laugh to hear you exclaim, "who'd a thought it," "the best I ever tasted." In conclusion, it is a well known fact that every European in the Department is quite capable of telling at a glance any article in the bazaar—from a needle to an anchor, a child's shoe to a jack boot, a lady's chemise to an *eighty ton gun*, weight and dimensions included. And being strictly honourable are awfully sensitive to any unjust accusations. So kindly be as merciful as you possibly can in the future when writing about us ignorant and benighted few, who have no one but your honour to blow our trumpets for us.

AWFULLY CUT UP.

THE LICENCE TAX RIOTS AT SURAT.—MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY CLOSED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, APRIL 23.

THE inquiry into the case of six of the prisoners implicated in the Licence Tax Riots which took place in this city on the 5th inst., was resumed to-day at 11-20 a.m., before Mr. Cassinath Mahadeo Thatte, Huzoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate, when the prisoners were placed before his Worship in the following order:—1. Doolub Fuckeera. 2. Allabux Jewabhoy. 3. Hurgovun Lukhmidas. 4. Rama Heera. 5. Hurkisson Kessow. 6. Chugguniai Gunputram. Mr. Jehangirsha, police inspector, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Mansukhram for prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6; and Mr. Ochavlal for prisoner No. 5.

Abdool Currim Abdool Cadur said.—I am a policeman and was on duty at the Cunpit Guard on the 5th inst., the day on which the riots broke out. On that day, by order of the Police Superintendent, between 10 and 11 a. m., I arrested the prisoner No. 1. He was running away at the time. I did not see him throwing stones. I was one of the party of police that went that morning to the assistance of the Police Superintendent. When the order to arrest was given, the rioters began to run away. As our party was on the way, I saw stones being thrown at the Sahibs; but as we arrived near, the roiters began to run away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mansukhram.—When I arrested No. 1, he was not coming out of Dada Sahib Street, which leads to Navapoora road. I arrested him on the public road in front of the Parukh Dispensary. He had a dress on, but I am unable to describe it.

Bhaghoo Bhiwajee said.—I am a policeman in the Surat city police and know prisoner No. 6 since the day of the riots. I arrested him by order of the Police Superintendent near the Clock Tower on the morning of the 5th inst. I saw him pelting at the sahibs and immediately arrested him. He had no stones in his hand at the moment of being arrested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Munsukhram.—I did not arrest any other person. I did not count how many stones were thrown. The distance between prisoner No. 6 and the sahibs was ten or twenty-five paces. I was about ten paces off from the sahibs. I did not notice No. 6 was lame when I arrested him. I made him over to the police havildar.

Q.—Was not prisoner No. 6 pointed out to you by some police officer this morning before he was brought up before this court? A.—No. Q.—Did you not go to see No. 6 where he was sitting outside the court? A.—No. He had a turban on his head when he was arrested; it was probably of red colour; but I am not sure. He had white clothes on his person. I did not notice a red stick in his hand. There were about 1,000 persons near him when he was arrested.

Goolabdas Koosaldas said.—I am a policeman and live in the police lines at Nanpoora. I was on duty at the Castle on the 5th inst. About 11 a. m. my havildar received information that the Police Superintendent was surrounded and being assaulted near the Clock Tour. A party of about ten policemen went in the direction of the Clock Tower; and from a short distance, we saw stones being thrown at the Superintendent sahib. We went up to the sahib. The rioters who were throwing stones, on seeing the police party, began to run away. The Superintendent sahib ordered us to arrest the rioters. I arrested prisoner No. 4 who was running away at the time.

Cross-examined.—I arrested No. 4 on the main road. He said nothing to me on being arrested. There were numbers of other persons running away. I arrested No. 4 who came into my hands. My superior officer asked me this morning to point out which of the prisoners I had arrested; and I thereupon pointed out No. 4. I see him every day since his arrest.

Rama Bhikajee said.—I am employed as a muccadum in the service of the Surat Municipality; and remember the day of the riots. I am in charge of the road between the Chowk Bazar Gate and the Clock Tower. On the day in question our Overseer ordered me to clean the road of the stones lying therein. My men picked up about ten bucket-loads of stones that were lying scattered about the road. The biggest stone we picked up was about ⅜ of a Surat seer. There were also bricks, pieces of tiles, and bricks with chunam sticking to them. [By direction of the magistrate, witness went out into the road and produced four or five pieces of bricks similar in size to the largest which had been picked up on the day of the riots.]

Rama Nursey was recalled by order of the court and said.—I cleaned the inside and outside of the Parukh Dispensary on the 5th inst., as also the compound. I did not clean the public road in front of the Dispensary. I did not see stones in the main road there. I had heaped up all the stones in the compound of the dispensary. I do not know whether they are there still or not.

By direction of the magistrate, witness went to the Parukh Dispensary to fetch stones of a size similar to those that he picked up on the day of the riots. The court here adjourned for half an hour. On the sitting of the court at 2 p. m., witness produced a few stones which he was understood to have brought in accordance with the court's direction.

The prisoner No. 1 was then called up alone before the magistrate, who took his statement as follows:—Q.—Where were the rioters when you were arrested? A.—They were in front of the Clock Tower. Q.—How far distant were they from you? A.—About 25 or 30 paces.

The statement of prisoner No. 2 was in like manner taken down apart from the other prisoners. Q.—Where were the rioters when you were arrested? A.—I cannot say; I do not know. Q.—Do you know nothing about the riots that took place on the 5th inst.? A.—I know nothing about the riots.

The statement of prisoner No. 3 was as follows:—Q.—How far distant were the rioters from you on the morning of the 5th inst. when you were arrested? A.—I did not see any rioters. Q.—Are you aware that a riot took place on that day? A.—I heard so. I was going from the bhagal [i. e.] bazar to the house of my master at Navapoora.

The statement of prisoner No. 4 was as follows:—Q.—How far distant were the rioters from you when you were arrested? A.—I do not know. Q.—What were you doing at the time? A.—I was going along the road. Q.—Did you at all see the rioters or not? A.—I did not see them, properly.

The statement of prisoner No. 5 was then taken:—Q.—At what time on the 5th instant did you learn that the police were arresting the rioters? A.—I know nothing about it Q.—Did you at all see the riot? A.—No; I did not—Q.—What were you doing at the time you were arrested? A.—I was worshipping the gods.

The statement of prisoner No. 6 was as follows:—Q.—Where were the rioters at the time you were arrested on the 5th instant? A.—I did not see them.

At this stage of the proceedings, Rama Nursey was recalled by order of the court and further said:—I have just been to the Parukh Dispensary. The heap of stones I had made is not there. I have brought here, for the inspection of the court, five stones of a size similar to the biggest stones I found in the Dispensary on the morning of the 6th instant.

The case for the prosecution closed here.

Mr. Mansukhram then addressed the court, submitting as to prisoner No. 1 that, although he had been identified by Mr. Scannell and Mr. Younghusband, there was no evidence that he hurt any body. He might have been in the street, standing as a spectator, still he could not be said to have been one of the rioters who took a part in the disturbance of the 5th April. Similar remarks, said the mookhtiar, applied to the case of the other prisoners. No. 3 was going to the house of his master, and No. 6 was lame and unable to walk about. The mookhtiar therefore submitted that the case should not be committed to higher court.

Mr. Ochavlal submitted to his worship that the most delicate point for his consideration was to see that no innocent person suffered in this case in common with the real rioters. With reference to his client, the prisoner No 5, the pleader argued that he was not concerned in the riots at all; as it was some hours after the rioters had been dispersed, that he (No. 5) was arrested in his own house. The statement of Rahimkhan was unworthy of credit. If he had been knocked down by prisoner No. 5, who sat upon his chest, what could have been more natural than that he should complain of and mention the name of his assailant at once? But he did not do so for many hours. The court itself pronounced his evidence to be utterly unworthy of credit. He made four contradictory statements, on none of which could any reliance be placed. It would be the most dangerous thing to attach any weight to the evidence of a man like the witness Rahimkhan. Now, said the pleader, the charges which were sought to be brought home to the prisoners were needlessly more serious than could be warranted by the real circumstances of the case. An attempt to murder could not have been dreamed of by any of the men at the bar, who were not armed with any instrument likely to cause grievous or serious hurt. It was possible that the real offenders had escaped, and that the police had succeeded in seizing many innocent persons. For instance, the pleader asked the court to look at the state of prisoner No. 6, who was lame, suffering from a bad disease (*natpoora*) in the foot, and asked if it was possible he could have in such a disabled state joined in the turbulence of a riot? No weapons of any kind were found; there was no evidence to shew that arrangements had been made by the rioters to collect missiles of any kind; and the circumstances showed beyond a doubt that there was no premeditation on the part of the rioters. It was an important point to bear in mind that no disinterested, independent witnesses had been called out of the employes or patients in the dispensary or the respectable residents of the houses in the street. It was a remarkable fact that not a single disinterested witness had been called; and that fact required an explanation which was not forthcoming. On behalf of prisoner No. 5, his client, the pleader said the chief officer in the Government Electric Telegraph office at Surat had made a declaration, and was ready to give evidence, that up to 2 p. m. on the 5th inst. he (prisoner No. 5) was in his own house opposite the Electric Telegraph office.

The case closed here. The magistrate took time to consider his decision, which he would give on Friday the 26th inst. The accused were remitted to jail.

THE VOLUNTEERS AND THE *TIMES OF INDIA*.

A MEETING of the Bombay Volunteers was held yesterday afternoon in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, for the purpose of considering a letter, signed "Scrutator," which appeared in the *Times of India* of the 23rd inst.

There were present:—Majors Kemball and Maxwell; Captains Baker, Fraser Hore, C. H. B. Forbes, Tennent, and Weir; Lieuts. Campbell, Wyer, Moorhouse, Kemp, Freeborn, Chalmers, Shields, Mayhew; Colour Sergeants Medley, Buckland, Fretwell, Ross; Quarter Master Sergt. Pearse; Sergeants Hunter McIver, Jefferies, Hohnan, Whitehead, Jarvis' Lindley, Melvin, McCombie, Byrne; Corpls. Graves, Hunter, Essai; Lance Corporals Cooper, Freeman, Snelgrove, Jefferson, Rowland; Privates Bodger, Johnson, Nicholson, Stead, Ward, Gillam, Herbert, W. Adams, Breslauer, Judge, Oliver, Lyons, Greenwood, Thacker, Harrap, Soundy, Bicknell, Plumpton, Abramowitz, Clark, Watkins, Spencer, Orr, Smeaton, Maclaghan, Brown, Phillips, Pile, Breman and many others.

On the motion of Major Maxwell, Major Kemball was voted to the chair.

Major Kemball said—Gentlemen, this meeting has been called by the authority of the commanding officer to consider, as you are no doubt aware, a letter which appeared in the *Times of India*, I believe, on the 23rd inst. I need not read that letter to you; probably you have all read it, either at the time, or if not, certainly after it had become the subject of so much discussion. With regard to that letter, I think there can hardly be two opinions as to its grave impropriety. Certainly, it is an interesting letter, and it is a well written letter, but at the same time I think it is a letter which ought not to have been presented to the public by any public journal. (Hear, hear.) About the merits of the case, I, for one, am not prepared to say that there is not some show of reason in what has been written by this gentleman, Mr. "Scrutator;" but what we have to deal with is not the merits of the case,—what I put to the sense of this meeting is whether for a Volunteer to appeal to the public through a public print with regard to any grievance, whether fancied or real, and whether the portion of the public whom "Scrutator" calls cynics or to more rational beings, is not subversive of discipline, mischievous in its results, and contrary to the feeling which every Briton possesses of fair play? (Applause.) "Scrutator" says he has served in several parts of the world as a Volunteer. What his experience on the subject may be I am not prepared to say, but I have served as a Volunteer, though only as a full private, and only in England, and I have always been taught to believe that it is disorderly, and I may say unsoldierly, for any Volunteer to appeal to the public to redress any grievance that he may have with regard to the internal economy of his regiment. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, I may say I think, looking into the rules here, that it is contrary to discipline to appeal to the public outside, as the rule expressly says that any grievance which a Volunteer may have he is to bring before his Captain, and if his Captain does not redress it according to what he considers to be his right, he must carry his appeal to the Commanding Officer, and if he does not then get satisfaction, he can go before the General,—and as the lawyers say—*expressio unus est exclusio alterius*, that is to say, the rule laid down here excludes his employing any other course. Well, as regards the other question, as to whether it was right or expedient for a Volunteer to write in this way, the very fact that this letter of "Scrutator's" has called forth numerous replies—so numerous that the *Times of India* says it won't publish them—is quite sufficient to show the mischievousness of his conduct. "Scrutator" says in another letter which appeared to-day that he is quite as heartily attached to the corps as those who have attacked him. That may be so, we may give him credit for that; but we can see perfectly well what a bad impression such a letter will have upon the public. He says he does not appeal to cynics but to more rational beings, but cynics will read the paper, and will naturally point to this letter as a specimen of the unity prevailing amongst the Bombay Volunteers. As to the remaining aspect of the question, I appeal to your sense of fair play to say whether it is fair for a man thus anonymously to attack another, and that other his commanding officer, a man who, from the very circumstances of his position, is utterly unable to reply or to defend himself. With regard to Col. Sexton (applause), I do not think, I need say one word (cheers)—his character speaks for itself. (Renewed cheers). I am sure we all entertain a high regard and esteem for him (hear, hear, hear, hear.) "Scrutator" says—and I am very glad he says so—that he is very sorry that anything which he has said has been construed into a personal attack. Well, I can only suppose that either he has forgotten what he wrote, or he has rather extraordinary ideas of the meaning of language. I will not read the letter; you have no doubt read it, and the part which refers to Col. Sexton, and a more personal attack I don't think I ever had the pain to read. But my object is rather to throw oil on troubled waters, and say let bygones be bygones, and, if we can restore the harmony and good feeling which has always existed among the Volunteers. (Cheers.) I have only to say in conclusion that I hope, either by expression, by words, or by vote you will show how strongly you condemn the line that "Scrutator" has taken, and that you will, by your expression of feeling this day, prevent any occurrence of the kind again. (Applause.)

Major Maxwell, whose rising was greeted with applause, said—I don't mean to say much about the writer of the letter, or the newspaper in which the letter was published. I think they are both very bad. (Laughter and applause). But one thing I will say, that I think we should not be doing our duty to Colonel Sexton were we to leave this room without recording a very strong expression of our opinion of the bad treatment he has received in the newspaper. (Hear, hear.) I think the most unmanly and cowardly thing one man can do to another is to stab him in the dark, and a man who writes a letter in the newspapers vilifying and maligning a public officer, who does not and dare not, from his position, reply to it—I say a man who takes up that position is a scoundrel, neither more nor less. (Loud Applause). But I shall say nothing about that. My object in rising is to propose a resolution that we sympathise heartily with Col. Sexton in the unmanly and cowardly attack that has been made on him by the newspaper, and to which he cannot reply (Cheers.)

Major Kemball—After the reception that proposition has met with, I think it is hardly necessary to put it to the vote. (Applause.)

Capt. Tennant thought they ought not to close the meeting without saying something of what they felt about the *Times of India*. The corps, as they all knew, would not have been started but for the newspapers coming forward and helping it: but if the *Times of India* continued inserting letters from privates in the corps about the Commanding Officer and the officers of the corps, the sooner they gave up the whole thing the better, because they could never get a military man to command them they would be so disgusted. He thought the *Times of India* should not insert such letters, but when complaints were made they should go to Colonel Sexton and ask him about anything they had to complain of, and he was quite sure he would satisfy all-inquirers, and if he found out anything was wrong in the corps he would put it right. (Hear, hear.) He assured them that was the feeling of every officer in the corps, that he (Col. Sexton) would do everything he could to satisfy every man in the corps. (Applause.) He proposed:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the public newspapers will exercise a wise discretion if they refuse to insert any letters from Volunteers containing complaints of the interior economy of the corps."

Lieut. Kemp seconded the resolution which was carried, two hands only (those of Privates Barrow and Bayley) being raised against it.

Major Maxwell proposed a vote of thanks to Major Kemball for presiding (applause) and explained that he had desired not to be called on to preside himself, because he felt so strongly on this subject that he should have been certain to have said something that he should have been very sorry for afterwards

Major Kemball returned thanks, and referred to a rumour that he was about to resign his majority. This rumour said was untrue. The reason why he had not appeared on parade yet was that he had been to England, and the inspection occurred so soon after his return, and the corps was then so far advanced, that he felt he could not be of any assistance if he appeared on that occasion. He certainly had the interests of the corps at heart most thoroughly, and he was very glad to have been able to be present at this meeting. (Applause.) He hoped, judging from the strong expression of feeling that had been exhibited, Captain Tennant's resolution would really prove a dead letter. They had shown how utterly they disapproved of the line of conduct which had been taken by "Scrutator," and he hoped that it would prevent anything like a recurrence.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

PRINCE BISMARCK UNWELL.

BERLIN, APRIL 24.

Prince Bismarck is unwell from an attack of erysipelas.

GERMAN MEDIATION.

The negotiations for the simultaneous withdrawal of the Russian army and British Squadron from the vicinity of Constantinople continue.

The details to be settled are difficult in consequence of the difference between moving an army and moving the British squadron.

PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF'S HEALTH.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 24.

Prince Gortchakoff is suffering from a severe cold, and feverish symptoms have appeared.

PROPOSED RUSSIAN CRUISER FLOTILLA.

A national subscription has been started throughout the Russian Empire, for the purpose of forming a flotilla of Russian cruisers.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer China, with the outward English Mails of 12th inst., left here for Bombay at 7-0 p.m. this evening. The Deccan left for Galle and Calcutta at 2-0 p.m. this afternoon.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but unchanged. Surats flat.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 13-16

The Manchester Market has been flat.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 8 9-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. do.	80½
5 per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	109½

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, APRIL 25, 7-17 A. M.

Mail Steamer Cathay, from Calcutta, arrived.

GALLE, APRIL 28, 8-28 A. M.

Mail Steamer Geelong, from China, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d.	„
Credits, 3 „	1s. 9d.	„
Documents, 3 „	1s. 9 1-16d.	„
Sovereigns, each	Rs. 11-14.	

THE EXPEDITION TO MALTA.

It is estimated that the cost of the Expedition, without including coals, will amount to £60,000 a month.

We were very much amused the other day in watching the proceedings of one of the many boards that visited the ships about to proceed to Malta with troops. There was evidently a doubt as to the quality of a large dubber of ghee that had been shipped by some contractor for the use of the native soldiers; the board consisted of the usual magic number of three. First there appeared to be a difficulty in opening the mouth of the dubber, which was stopped by having a thin piece of cloth placed over it, and then soft moist earth forced into it, till a tolerably tight stopper was formed, and when once well dried it is a very effective method. The mud was scooped out at last, and the cloth removed. The contents were then viewed by the board, each of the three members taking it in turn to peer into the depths of the ghee. We could not, of course, hear what was said, but there was evidently a doubt even at first sight as to whether the fluid oily mess that they then beheld could possibly be fit for human food. Again, each one in turn approached the suspicious object, and, stooping low, took a sniff at the open-mouthed leather bottle, and each looked still more doubtful as he rose from the test of smell. A slight consultation followed, and then the youngest, and probably the junior member, went a step further, and dipped one finger cautiously in and took a really good smell at the result, and then —yes—actually ventured on the further test of applying the tip of his tongue to the extreme tip of his finger. This heroic example was followed by his less venturesome colleagues, and at once there was a grave shaking of heads that conveyed by the strongest pantomime that doubts were becoming confirmed opinions; but still further proof was wanting, which showed, at any rate, the conscientious desire to do justice to the contractor as well as to the Government. A native who was standing near was pressed into the service, and induced to taste the ghee. This he did by taking up a good sized chip of wood that had been chopped off by the carpenters at work hard by; this he dipped well down into the dubber, and fished out a good tablespoonfull of the unctuous contents. He then proceeded to taste it with a most comical expression of uncertainty, his face gradually changing to one of enjoyment. He tasted again, and then rubbed a little well into the back of his hand, then he smelt his buttered hand. Still uncertain, he beckoned up two or three of his fellows who had been watching the proceedings with great interest, and, dipping in for a second supply, handed it round in the most cheerful manner, returning for more. The board now interfered, or probably the dubber would have been well nigh emptied before the rogues would have been able clearly to decide whether the butter was fit to eat or not. By their looks and gestures we came to the conclusion that they were behaving like Joe Miller's boy who ate a pound of nuts and then walked off saying he did not like the sample. By the way, the committee laughed; it looked as if they too saw the joke in the same light. We could not ascertain whether the ghee was rejected or not. It occurred to us that experts taken from the ranks should be sent on all such occasions to assist committees. This we believe is usually done with rations for British troops, as even a medical officer can hardly claim to be infallible in matters of taste, and a sub-committee of carpenter's mates is not always to be found ready and willing to act on the emergency.

Surgeon-Major Pennington, Army Medical Department, has been appointed to proceed in charge of the two batteries of artillery which have been ordered from Bombay.

On Wednesday evening Sir Richard Temple, accompanied by Col. Merriman, inspected the ships Citadel, Narcissus, Kilkerran, and Baron Colonsay. He expressed himself pleased with the work done by Mr. Ormiston, of the Port Trust, and by Mr. Murzban, of the Public Works Department. Yesterday morning he inspected the Brambletye, in the Dockyard, and the steamer Trinacria.

The second battery of Royal Artillery from Kirkee (F/2 Battery) arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, and took possession of their camp in the Strangers' Lines, alongside M/1 Battery, which came in on Wednesday. F/2 Battery will embark their guns and heavy baggage on the 28th, and will go on board themselves with their horses on the 29th.

COMMANDER WODEHOUSE, R. N., of the Teazer, now in harbour, has been appointed Agent for Transports. This will be rather a disappointment to the Bombay Marine officers.

H. M. S. S. SPARTAN is expected to arrive here to-morrow or Sunday. She will probably convoy the troopships from Bombay.

We hope that the Government of Bombay or the Commander-in-Chief will endeavour to give the embarkation of native troops for Malta all the *éclat* it is possible to attach to such an interesting event. Every Englishman knows what enthusiasm there is in the old country when a regiment is marching out of a town for service abroad. Bands play, the streets traversed by the troops are crowded with spectators, and many a cheer and "God speed" are given to the gallant fellows as they march along. Now, we should like to see something of the same kind here. We trust, at all events, for the honour of Englishmen in India, that every one who can do so will make it a point to see the native troops embark and give them three hearty cheers. The 9th N. I. will embark on the 1st. Why should the Volunteer Band not play them down to the place of embarkation? Government has much in its power with respect to our present suggestion and we hope it will make every possible arrangement to make the "marching away" of the Malta Expedition as important and popular as possible. Just consider, too, the effect that would be produced upon the native soldiers themselves if they saw their first step to fight for England enthusiastically appreciated by the public!

SECOND DIVISION OF THE CONTINGENT.

The 1st Bombay Lancers will arrive in Bombay on the 27th, 28th and 29th instant, and will be encamped on the ground behind the Marine Lines station of B. B. & C. I. To embark on the 30th instant.

The 9th Bengal Cavalry will arrive on the 30th instant and 1st proximo, and occupy the camp on the Esplanade, where the Royal Artillery now are and embark on 1st and 2nd proximo.

The Madras Sappers and Miners will arrive at the troop siding at Carnac Bunder at 5.30 a.m. on 30th, will remain in the shed all day and embark in the evening of that date.

26th Bombay N. I. are to arrive from Poona on 30th and will be embarked immediately on arrival at the Carnac Bunder.

9th Bombay N. I., now quartered in Bombay, will be embarked on 1st proximo.

The following arrangements have been made for the distribution of the troops proceeding on service on board the different vessels.

To proceed to Cannanore to take up the Madras Native Infantry:—

Canara, carrying 9 European officers, 12 European soldiers, 4 native officers, *239 native soldiers, 242 cooking 1 not cooking, 53 public followers, 53 cooking, 37 private followers, 37 cooking; 9 horses on deck, 1 warrant officer of the Madras Sappers and Field, Park Train and 1 European officer, 2 native officers, 88 native soldiers, 30 cooking, 60 not cooking; 15 public followers, 10 cooking, 5 not cooking; 5 private followers, 3 cooking, 2 not cooking, 1 horse on deck, 1 bullock of the 9th Bombay N. I.,

Tows

Baron Colonsay, carrying 2 European officers, 2 native officers, 108 native soldiers, 42 cooking, 68 not cooking, 2 public followers, 1 cooking, 1 not cooking, 15 private followers, 12 cooking; 3 not cooking; 110 horses below, 5 horses on deck, 20 ponies, 3 bullocks, of the 1st Bombay Lancers.

Bangalore, carrying 9 European officers, 14 native officers, 622 native soldiers, 199 cooking, 377 not cooking; 12, public followers, 90 cooking, 30 not cooking; 30 private followers, 18 cooking, 12 not cooking; 9 horses on decke 3 bullocks of the 9th Bombay N. I., including Regtl. H. Q.

Tows

St. Mildred, carrying 1 European officer, 2 native officers, 94 native soldiers, 36 cooking, 60 not cooking; 2 public followers, 1 cooking, 1 not cooking; 14 private followers, 12 cooking, 2 not cooking; 96 horses below, 3 horses on deck, 20 ponies, 3 bullocks, of the 1st Bombay Lancers and Hannibal, carrying 1 European officer, 2 native officers, 83 native soldiers, 32 cooking, 52 not cooking; 2 public followers, 1 cooking, 1 not cooking; 26 private followers, 21 cooking, 5 not cooking; 84 horses below, 3 horses on deck, 20 ponies, 3 bullocks, of the 1st Bombay Lancers.

Suez, carrying 4 European officers, 7 native officers, 93 native soldiers, 36 cooking, 64 not cooking; 80 public followers, 75 cooking, 5 not cooking; 140 private followers, 115 cooking, 25 not cooking; 100 horses below, 10 horses on deck, 20 ponies, of the 1st Bombay Lancers, including Regtl. H. Q.

Tows

Brambletye, carrying 1 European officer, 2 native officers, 103 native soldiers, 40 cooking, 65 not cooking; 2 public followers, 1 cooking, 1 not cooking; 14 private followers, 12 cooking, 2 not cooking; 105 horses below, 3 horses on deck, 20 ponies, 3 bullocks, of the Bombay Lancers.

Nankin, carrying 6 European officers, 16 native officers, 432 native soldiers, 126 cooking, 316 not cooking; 100 public followers, 60 cooking, 40 not cooking; 14 private followers, 11 cooking, 3 not cooking; 6 horses on deck, 2 bullocks, of the 26th Bombay N. I. and 100 private followers, 100 cooking, of the 9th Bengal Cavalry,

Tows

Kilkerran, carrying 1 European officer, 2 native officers, 80 native soldiers, 82 cooking; 2 public followers, 2 cooking; 13 private followers, 13 cooking; 77 horses below, 3 horses on deck, 20 ponies, 2 bullocks, of the 9th Bengal Cavalry.

Marina, carrying 4 European officers, 6 native officers, 264 native soldiers, 60 cooking, 210 not cooking; 41 public followers, 30 cooking, 11 not cooking; 15 private followers, 12 cooking, 3 not cooking; 4 horses on deck, 2 bullocks, of the 26th Bombay N. I.

Tows

Narcissus, carrying 1 European officer, 2 native officers, 91 native soldiers, 93 cooking; 2 public followers, 2 cooking; 18 private followers, 18 cooking; 101 horses below, 3 horses on deck, 8 ponies, 3 bullocks, of the 9th Bengal Cavalry.

Macedonia, carrying 92 public followers, 92 cooking 139 private follwers, 139 cooking; 187 ponies, of the 9th Bengal Cavalry,

Tows

Aros Bay, carrying 4 European officers, 5 native officers, 104 native soldiers, 109 cooking; 2 public followers, 2 cooking; 20 private followers, 20 cooking; 111 horses below, 10 horses on deck, 20 ponies, 3 bullocks, of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, with Regt. H. Q.; and Citadel, carrying 2 European officers, 2 native officers, 83 native soldiers, 85 cooking; 2 public followers, 2 cooking; 11 private followers, 11 cooking; 86 horses below, 5 horses on deck, 20 ponies, 2 bullocks, of the 9th Bengal Cavalry.

Trinacria, carrying 14 public followers, 7 cooking, 7 not cooking; 103 private followers, 83 cooking, 20 not cooking; 150 ponies, of the 1st Bombay Lancers.

Tows

Seaforth, carrying 2 European officers, 2 native officers, 86 native soldiers, 88 cooking; 2 public followers, 2 cooking; 11 private followers, 11 cooking; 89 horses below, 5 horses on deck, 20 ponies, 3 bullocks, of the 9th Bengal Cavalry.

THE *Pioneer*—A mischievous story has obtained circulation, and even credence, especially at Simla, to the effect that a portion of the 31st Native Infantry had betrayed some unwillingness to proceed to Bombay. The incident, of altogether a different character, which apparently gave rise to the rumour, is too trumpery to dwell upon. The rumour, indeed, we virtually contradicted on Monday. And, we know this, that the corps in question displayed the same admirable spirit of zeal and loyalty which has animated all the rest of the Contingent. It may be mentioned here that volunteers from the 4th Ghoorkas, and 6th, 17th, 25th, and 28th Regiments, required to complete the service strength of those regiments ordered to the front, came forward with the utmost alacrity; in fact, proofs are accumulating at Army Headquarters, every hour, of the extraordinary enthusiasm for active employment pervading the whole army, irrespective of caste or creed. Officers are offering to recruit additional battalions for their regiments in a few days, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is absolutely embarrassed by the fervour with which the Sikhs are clamouring for enlistment.

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* 3 Buglers included, who are rationed as Europeans.

THE barque Picton Castle, which has just arrived from Mauritius, left Mauritius on the 2nd February. On the 8th April she saw a ship with no mast, with a white bowsprit, stranded on the Byramgora reefs. She could not send a boat, as all hands were employed in towing her clear of the reef (as a calm and strong tide was setting on the reef) and as night was approaching.

CAPTAIN BLOOD, R. E., has arrived in Calcutta to organise torpedo defences for the approaches to the port. All preliminaries will be arranged so that in case of need torpedoes can be placed in position at once by the Sappers in Calcutta. The Baghdad takes six eighty-pounder guns to Rangoon.

WE understand that Mr. Broughton, Administrator General, has been nominated to the temporary vacancy in the High Court, Calcutta, caused by Mr. Justice Cunningham's absence on the Famine Commission.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE is to appear at another Zoroastrian gathering this evening. The occasion is the "annual distribution of prizes to the girls of the schools of the Parsee Girls' School Association" (a very interesting spectacle), and at which the circular states "His Excellency the Honorable Sir Richard Temple, Baronet, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., will preside and Miss Temple will deliver the prizes."

THE *Pioneer* says that very many will be grieved to learn that the Hon. Evelyne Burne, wife of the late Private Secretary to the Viceroy, is dead. She died at Burnemouth on Monday night.

THE Madrassees managed to drop two more guns into the sea a few days ago. Two Armstrong guns were being "dropped" over the side of the steamer Chancellor into a masula boat, the bottom of which gave way. One of the guns, however, was recovered.

THE famine in Mysore is practically at an end. Mr. Elliott, the Famine Commissioner, leaves at the end of this month, Major Scott-Moncrieff taking over Mr. Elliott's duties, in addition to his own, till the relief works melt away in the monsoon rains.

THE Japanese have come forward in a very handsome manner to aid in the attempt to relieve the distress in China; the Emperor and Empresses heading the subscription list with 2,000 *yen*, the Ministers following with 10,000, and other officials offering each a day's pay. The sum of subscriptions has already reached over 25,000 *yen*.

THE value of the political capacity of the *Pioneer* nowadays may be judged from the fact that it calls the "Crown and the Cabinet" an "absurd pamphlet!" It says, "An absurd pamphlet, called *The Crown and the Cabinet*, has been published in London. It is about up to the political level of the miscellaneous trash issued as sequel to *The coming K——*. That *jeu d'esprit* had a great success, because it was an amusing parody on the Idylls of the King. Foolish persons thought it succeeded, because it was impertinent to the Crown, so they have tried to work that vein in new ways, of which the pamphlet now before us is an example. We notice it merely because it is sent as a brochure that has excited attention at home, and because it is marked 'sixth thousand.' If it had circulated sixty thousand copies, however, it would not be the less a mixture of affectation and commonplace." This is the style in which Mr. Jeames Yellowplush would speak of the writings of Thomas Carlyle. The editor of the *Pioneer* cannot have read the pamphlet he presumes to condemn, or he would surely have refrained from writing himself down such an ass as he does in the ridiculous attempt at criticism we have quoted.

A GREAT commotion was caused last week in one of the passenger trains running out from Calcutta. A passenger having purchased some fireworks to take up-country made a paper parcel of them, and very unwisely preferred to smuggle them under his seat as his personal luggage rather [illegible] nature and pay extra freigh[illegible] he was fast asleep at night, a fellow passenger who got in at one of the roadside stations, being a smoker, indulged in a cigar. As he got near the end of his smoke, however, he fell asleep also, and unfortunately allowed his cigar to slip from his hand and fall on the neat-looking paper parcel beneath. The result was, that Catherine wheels, Roman candles, sky rockets, crackers, &c., all blew up together, affording the passengers in the compartment a most anxious time of it.

IN addition to the Coums and her sister ships, the new steel flotilla of England includes two fine despatch-boats—the Iris and the Mercury—which have been built at Pembroke. Of these, the Iris has been launched some time, and is already fitting for sea at Portsmouth, while the Mercury is just ready to leave the stocks. These despatch boats are to be still more fleet than the corvettes, and are provided with engines of 7,000 horse power, that are destined to impart a speed of not less than twenty miles an hour. The steel despatch boats are about half as big again as the corvettes, but having regard to their superior speed, it has been decided not to arm them with armour-piercing guns. Sixty-four pounders are to be the heaviest cannon on board the despatch-boats, but each boat will carry ten of these guns, so that although neither the Iris nor the Mercury could injure an ironclad, they would prove a match for any other men-of-war they might choose to run after or overtake. The corvettes will each of them carry a pair of seven ton cannon, capable of piercing armour plates of moderate thickness, while their speed will be such that they can always choose between fighting and running away, an option that the ponderous ironclad can never exercise. Although termed unarmoured vessels, our steel flotilla have their engines and magazines shell proof, while the elastic metal of which they are built affords no insignificant protection against projectiles and torpedoes.

THE district organization of the Royal Artillery has, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, been in existence now exactly twelve months, having been introduced on April 1 last. The scheme was in all its main features precisely what we advocated in an article in our issue of June 12, 1875, which, it is only fair to state, was founded on the notes on reorganization drawn up by Captain W. D. Corfe. There has now been full opportunity for judging of the scheme, and the present opinion is that it has worked fairly well. But there appear to us to be two points upon which justice has scarcely been done. 1. The purely administrative nature of the new brigade organization is lessened by the retention of the brigade staff. The Colonel commanding has very properly been allowed a Brigade-Major, but as his duties are not of an executive nature, and as the batteries in the district are grouped into divisions each under a Lieutenant-Colonel, who is responsible for their discipline, &c., to them should be assigned the staff of officers and non-commissioned officers, as is now done at stations such as Shoeburyness, which are not the head-quarters of brigades. The term "brigade staff" should, however, be disused and "regimental staff" substituted. 2. In the General Order promulgating the scheme it was directed that the promotion of non-commissioned officers should be carried out throughout all the batteries of each branch of the Service serving in the several districts. This leads to great inequalities, and quite destroys the localization of the brigades, which was one of the chief features of the scheme; *e.g.*, two batteries of different brigades may be serving in the same district, one having just returned from foreign service, the other being next for it. A non-commissioned officer may now be promoted from the former to the latter, and thus lose his tour of home service and find himself sent on discharge to a different district to that in which he enlisted. This could be prevented by making the promotion go through all the batteries of each brigade serving in the several districts, an arrangement which would certainly cause fewer inequalities than the present one. The blots to which we call attention mar most seriously an organization which in all other respects must be viewed as an immense improvement.

COLONEL CHESNEY has written a shallow and disappointing article in the *Nineteenth-Century* for April on Russian conquests in Central Asia and possible designs against the security of English rule in India. "There is," we quote a leading article in the *Standard* in reply to Colonel Chesney's paper, "no sufficient evidence, he says, that Russia thinks of evicting us from our Imperial position in India; her advance through Central Asia may be 'reasonably accounted for otherwise;' any aggressive attempts on her part are 'likely to recoil on herself.' He adds—what may be disputed, but what it is not worth while to dispute—that Russian conquest in Central Asia is an 'unmixed good' to the natives of those regions. If it were most clearly proved to be so, nevertheless, the determination of the question whether we ought to tolerate it or not must depend on the main question whether or not Russian progress endangers English rule in India. No sane man will contend that the benefits of Russian government in Central Asia are comparable for a moment with the benefits of English government in India. We may, then, eliminate for all practical purposes the last factor which Colonel Chesney brings in. We have merely to ask ourselves, is it true, as Colonel Chesney contends, that Russia has no malignant intentions towards us, and that she cannot do us any harm if she would. As to the first point, we cannot agree with Colonel Chesney that Russia is innocent of hostile ambitions directed against our Indian possessions. The language of the Russian press, of Russian soldiers, of Russian society in general, suggests a very different view of opinion in the Empire of the Czar. It is reasoning in a vicious circle to argue that Russia cannot desire to strike at our Indian frontier because she is powerless to deal the blow, and that her want of power follows from her want of will. We agree, indeed, with Colonel Chesney, that the Russian advance does not, in a military sense, imperil seriously our India Empire. If the boasting of the Muscovite war party were to be followed up by an attempt to invade India, we doubt not that Russia would suffer a humiliating defeat. But the approach of Russia without an attack must expose us to grave internal perils in India, and must increase immensely the pecuniary burden of our military occupation of the country. Germany, with her double range of fortresses extending from the frontier of Switzerland to the frontier of Holland, may have a well-grounded confidence that France cannot enter with hope of success or even with safety, upon a war of invasion. Nevertheless, so long as France gathers large armies in her Western Provinces Germany must remain armed. So it would be with us in India if Russia were to advance to Merv, to Cabul, to Candahar. With every step nearer to us we should feel bound to increase our military preparations, and thus we should augment the burdens on our subjects. We know how restless, how subtle, how ingenious is Russian intrigue, and we do not doubt that advantage would soon be taken of our anxieties to stir up discontent in India. These risks Colonel Chesney has not taken into his calculations, yet they seem to us the most urgent, if not the gravest, of all those to be discerned in the future rivalry of England and Russia in Asia."

THE VOLUNTEERS FROM THE 15TH MADRAS REJIMENTS, N. I.

(*Madras Times.*)

IN stating that one hundred men of this fine Regiment volunteered for the 25th Regiment, N. I., ordered on Foreign Service, we scarcely did justice to those who were not selected. Immediately Col. Hearn explained to the men what the Government required, the whole Regiment came forward in a body. Col. Hearn explained that only one hundred men were required, but the whole Regiment again came forward and earnestly begged to be sent! One hundred of the most persistent in their request to be sent, were selected. The spirit displayed by the Regiment reflects great credit on the men, and must be very gratifying to Col. Hearn and his officers. It must be remembered that the Regiment only returned from three years' Foreign Service about six weeks ago, that the men have been settled in their lines only fourteen days, and that many of those who volunteered and were selected have not even seen their families since their return. The men went off in excellent spirits. Not a man was absent. Though they, of course, did not know their ultimate destination the men were elated by the thought that they were "going to some place near England to fight the Russians."

The hundred men of the 15th Regiment, M.N.I., who offered to join the 25th Regiment, M.N.I., to proceed to Malta, left Madras by special train on the evening of Monday last for Beypore *en route* to Cannanore, from where they will, with the 25th Regiment, embark on board the Transport Tenasserim. The band of the 15th Regiment played the Volunteer detachment to the Central Station, and the men left amid much cheering from those who were present on the platform.

THE CALCUTTA "REVIEW."

THE last number of the *Calcutta Review* contains the following Editorial Note on an article in the *Calcutta Review*, No CXXXI, entitled the "Fuller Case and Indian Appellate Courts."

"The Editor thinks it necessary to offer a few words in explanation with regard to the above-named article which appeared in the last number of this *Review*. It was published in the 'independent Section,' as the Editor did not wish to make himself responsible for the opinions put forth in the article. He, however, did not observe at the time that it contained passages conveying an imputation of dishonourable conduct against Indian barristers as a body. The Editor takes the earliest opportunity of expressing his sincere regret that such an unjustifiable imputation, however unwittingly inserted, should have been published in the columns of this *Review* and of disavowing most emphatically any intention of assailing the honour and reputation of the Indian Bar. He wishes also similarly, and as emphatically, to disavow any intention of assailing the honour and reputation of the Indian Bench; and to state thus publicly that he sincerely regrets that any expressions were used in the above article which might be so construed." Also this notice to contributors: "As the Editorie, Management of this periodical has changed hands, all contributions should be forwarded to the Editor *Calcutta Review* Office, 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta."

BOMBAY.

THE following is the Programme of Music to be played this evening by the band of H. M.'s 66th Regiment at the Colaba Band Stand:—

March	Belle Mahone	Brown.
Overture Op.	Mirella	Gounod.
Waltz	Elfein Reigen	Gung'l.
Selection Op.	Grand Duchess	Offenbach.
Aria	Couzertanto	Marigliani.
Galop	Il Corricolo	De Grau.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of March amounted to 132,787 bales, weighing lbs. 52,019,784, or candies 66,351, valued at Rs. 1,31,01,505.

HIGH COURT.—In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1867, and in the matter of the estate of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, deceased. The petition of Heerbai, widow of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, praying that she be allowed to sell or mortgage certain portion of the immoveable estate of the said Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, came on for hearing before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, on Monday last, when His Lordship dismissed the petition with costs.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.—The Marine Court of Inquiry which was to have been held yesterday to enquire into the circumstances connected with the collision that took place on the 5th instant, between the steamer Nagotna and the muchwa Rampursad, has been postponed until to-day, commencing at 12 o'clock.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 15th April 1878 was Rs. 1,94,95,865, add silver received during the week Rs. 15,63,538. The sum of Rs. 7,07,593 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 2,03,51,810. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 36,09,829, belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 23rd April, was 499, being 19 less than in the preceding week, 362 less than the total of the week ending 24th April 1877, and 3 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 236 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 38.97. There were 189 deaths from remittent fever, which are 13 more than the previous week and 163 less than the same period last year. There were 22 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 26 deaths during the previous week. The deaths fom diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 42, 24, and 21, respectively, as compared with 69, 27, and 31 last year.

ASSAULT.—Vittul Runchore, a goldsmith, was yesterday fined Rs. 30, or in default to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb, on being adjudged guilty of assaulting Ambaram Muggun.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Hindoo, named Bomdass Roopajee, was yesterday fined Rs. 50, or in default to two months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb, for committing criminal breach of trust in respect of gold ornaments and wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 20, the property of Kessoo Balloo, a carpenter.

THEFT OF P. AND O. CO.'S PROPERTY.—Bapajee Gunnoo, a gardner in the employ of the P. and O. Co. at the Dockyard, Mazagon, was yesterday convicted by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing three pair of pillows, valued at Rs. 8, the property of the said company. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

A RECKLESS CART-DRIVER.—Shiva Rama, a cart-driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 50, or in default to two months' hard labour in the Common Jail, by the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for driving his cart across the B. B. and C. I. Railway line at the level crossing gate at Grant Road, while a train and engine were approaching, also for obstructing a public servant in the execution of his duty.

REPUTED THIEVES.—Two noted characters, named Nagoo Mahadeo and Luckia Lucksett, were yesterday each sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Common Jail, by Mr. W. Webb, for being found between sunset and sunrise loitering at New Hanuman Lane, and not being able to give a satisfactory account of themselves, they being reputed thieves.

RE-TRIAL OF A PRISONER.—Lalljee Dyall, who was recently convicted by Mr. W. Webb, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, of cheating and criminal breach of trust, and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, having appealed to the High Court against this conviction and decision, a re-trial of the prisoner has been ordered by the Judges of the High Court who heard the appeal. The Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Second Presidency Magistrate, having been ordered to hear the case, it was opened yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court before the said Magistrate. Mr. Gill, barrister-at-law, defended the prisoner, and Mr. Khunderao Morojee appeared on behalf of the prosecution. The case stands adjourned for further hearing to Wednesday next.

SOUNDINGS.—The Bombay correspondent of the *Englishman* says, "Let us have a word about science—applied in the most practical way. Sir Wyvill Thomson's lead and line for deep-sea soundings is well known to the scientific, but scarcely yet to the nautical world, or to that part of it which goes down to the sea in ships. The captain of the s. s. Hutton is, I believe, the first master mariner who has brought with him that apparatus into Bombay, having used it regularly on the voyage. For an exact description of the instrument and its appurtenances your readers must refer to the scientific journals of the day, but the practical advantage of this invention is one that everybody can appreciate—namely, that the lead can be used and deep soundings taken, deep in the nautical, not the geodetic sense whilst the vessel is in full course. Captain Hodges of the Hutton, on one occasion, took three soundings within ten minutes in 70 fathoms, whilst the ship was going nine knots an hour. Compared with the tedious operation of stopping the vessel, and the laborious efforts required to take deep soundings in the ordinary way, this Thomson lead must afford facilities that will delight ship-masters and comfort underwriters and passengers. In bad weather it is often difficult to slacken speed or bring the ship's head to sea; and thus the saving warning in perceiving gradually shoaling water has often been missed until the fatal moment when it is too late. The lead or plummet that Captain Hodges has with him weighs thirty pounds, but the winch for drawing in works so easily that himself and mate without any assistance took in ten minutes those three deep soundings just spoken of. The line is pianoforte wire, affording the maximum of strength with the minimum of resistance—with an ordinary line the resistance when below 50 fathoms is very great. With the lead, or whatever the weight should be styled is a registering glass, which, by some ingenious contrivance, yielding by exact gradation to the pressure of the superincumbent water, denotes the depth to which the plummet has sounded."

A SMALL Anglo-Vernacular paper, named the *Hitechhu*, or Well-wisher, published at Ahmedabad, is edited with a boldness and independence that cannot, we think, be agreeable to some of its readers. The following extract from the last issue will show the vigour with which this little paper attacks the lethargic and wealthy natives of Guzerat:—

"Among the institutions which partake of a social character, the Ahmedabad Association must, as a matter of order, be named first, though by what it does or rather does not, it ought to be named the last. In fact, the Ahmedabad Association is dead. Though existing in name, it neither works nor proposes any work to itself, nor does it in the least endeavour to become a working body. We will not say it does not assemble once or twice in a year for the purpose of tendering its congratulations to the Government, on some auspicious occasion, or for requesting a boon or two at its hands. But when questions of great importance occur, when measures are brought forth by the administrators of the country which do not bode future good to India, it goes sound to sleep, while one member of it departs in search of hoards which are as worthless as himself, and another flies in another direction in search of fame, which is as futile as it is false; so that the Ahmedabad Association is not a working body. It is cold and death-like, as cold and death-like as the people of the country at large. The Shettias, who do not care for anything else in the world but for their own chests and comforts, have no time to look after the rights and obligations of their poorer neighbours, and prefer lying down at their full length on their sofas, with a curse or two on their more expert servants and the people at large, and a mouthful of pan soparee, which comes out in lumps during their meaning-less speech. While unaccountable money is wasted in giving caste dinners and making processional shows upon a grand scale, in marriages, in funerals, and in all the hundred and one ways of foolish and unintelligible forms of rites and ceremonies, no one has the heart, no one has the sense, to see the abominable and wretched state under which society is labouring, which, if long continued, will, for certain, be its ruin, and for ameliorating which the means are as certainly at hand. The worst of it is, that men, who would be called enlightened, learned, far-sighted and wise, join in this hypochondriac dance, and thus set before the people a most pernicious example, of which the effects cannot be too highly exaggerated. The fact of the case is, that very little of public interest is felt here really and permanently; each one seeks his own advantage and aggrandisement no matter how and by what means. The consequence is, as in the course of nature it should be, that while he seems to consider himself the biggest sluggard that ever lived, he remains the same what he was, in the grand estimate of human merit and of human worth. Upon a general survey of the state of things, as it at present exists, the day seems to be far removed when a truly noble and enduring interest will be taken and something real will be done in behalf of the people of Gujarat."

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THE remarkable popularity of this entertainment is almost without parallel in Bombay, large numbers being present nightly to witness the feats of its well-trained horses. An addition to the usual programme is announced for to-night, being the equestrian drama of Turpin's "Ride to York, or the death of Black Bess," which we promise will be full of stirring and exciting incident. The synopsis of scenes and incidents, from the haunts of the highwaymen to the death of Black Bess, are all detailed in the advertisement which will be found elsewhere, in which may be read some particulars of this fine mare, and the extraordinary success of Mr. Kingsley's training of her for the ring. This lively drama will no doubt prove a great attraction, and put into the shade the tempting gifts of "bright Rupees" which are also announced.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer the genuine only in pink paper wrappers never fails o restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth, and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co. and B. Fernandez & Co. Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott Thomson & Co., Calcutta; D'Beaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Shirreffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo and dealers in all principal Towns.—[ADVT.]

THE LUNATIC ASYLUMS OF BOMBAY.

THE following is a Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the annual administration and progress report on the insane asylums in this Presidency for the year 1877 is published:—

RESOLUTION.

Government observe that the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, has published at full length the Reports of the various Superintendents of the different asylums throughout the Presidency, though Government Resolution No. 885, dated 16th March 1878, directs that such reports shall not be reproduced in extenso, but shall be condensed as much as possible. The probable cause is the fact of the general report having been sent to press before the issue of the above Resolution; but if this is so, Dr Hunter should have explained it in his forwarding letter which is dated 9th April. The necessity of condensing the Superintendents' reports is evident on reading them, as some contain matter which is out of place in a general report, *e.g.*, paragraphs 1 and 3, the latter part of paragraph 15, and paragraph 17 of the Colaba report, and the latter part of paragraph 3 and paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Poona report, while the concluding portion of paragraph 37 of the Ahmedabad report is simply a repetition of information given in paragraph 4 thereof. Some of the subjects noted above should have been submitted for orders in separate reports, while others are not of sufficient interest to be printed in detail.

2. From Dr. Hunter's report, it appears that the total of inmates of the asylums in 1877 was 869 as compared with 846 in 1876. It comprised 717 males and 152 females, and the total remaining on 1st January 1878 was 573. There were discharged 205 males and 35 females, of whom 81 males and 18 females were cured, 117 males and 16 females were handed over to the care of relations or friends. The number of deaths amongst the lunatics in confined the different asylums rose from 36 to 56, the increase being most marked in Poona, Dharwar, and Ahmedabad.

3. The number of criminal lunatics fell from 109 to 106, of whom at the end of the year there were 84 males and 3 females still in the asylums. Government are unable in the present condition of the finances to make separate provision for this class of lunatics. As regards the criminal lunatics alluded to in paragraph 23 as having completely recovered and being still detained in the Colaba Asylum, the question has repeatedly come before Government in the Judicial Department, where it has been ruled that these persons cannot with due regard to public safety be released.

4. From statements 3 and 4 are gathered the religion, sexes, and previous occupations of the patients. Christians numbered, 108, of whom 93 were Europeans—the majority being soldiers sent to Colaba from all parts of India. There were 98 Hindus, 62 Musalmans, and 9 Parsis. A very necessary re-classification of the lunatics was made in 1877, whereby many patients admitted originally for acute mania are now classed under dementia, into which state they have passed.

5. The causes of insanity are given in statement No. 7 but very much reliance cannot be placed on them. Ganja in 150 cases, alchohol in 44, and opium in 10, are assigned as the causes of insanity, while 31 cases are stated to be hereditary and congenial, 24 arose from epilepsy, and 19 from poverty. Grief was the cause in 44 cases, fright in 9, and religious excitement in 10. In 429 cases the cause was unknown. The admissions into hospital from physical sickness were 617 as compared with 709 in the previous year, malarious fevers, diarrhœa and dysentery being the commonest diseases. It is satisfactory to notice that the improvements at the Colaba Asylum lowered the number of fever admissions by 99. One lunatic in that Asylum committed suicide by hanging, after having failed in persevering attempts to starve himself to death.

6. The total sum received from the treasury was Rs. 96,861, but against this has to be placed Rs. 9,053, the amount of receipts from paying patients, garden products, &c., leaving the net cost to Government at Rs. 87,808, or Rs. 4,013 more than in the previous year. The causes of the increase were enhanced prices of provisions and the grant of batta to establishments. The average net cost per head was Rs. 146-9-10 as compared with Rs. 143-5-0 in 1876, the increase being greatest in Dharwar and Ahmedabad, but in Poona there was a considerable decrease.

7. In statement No. 11 are given the receipts and expenditure on account of manufactures, which are not of much importance financially. In their Resolution on the Annual Report for 1876, Government stated at paragraph 5 that they did "not look to the gain financially so much as to the great benefits derived by the patients from employment," and to this the Surgeon General should have directed the attention of Surgeon Major Bruce in dealing with the question of the water-supply to the garden at the Poona Asylum. The statistics relative to the larger percentage of cures amongst married as compared with unmarried lunatics given in statement No. 12 bear out the facts observable in the report of 1876 about the two classes.

8. Lunatic labour was made use of at Colaba to rectify imperfections in the drainage. The water-supply generally was good except at the above named asylum, but it is expected that the new Tulsi main when opened will effect a great improvement in this important matter. There was unavoidably some over-crowding at the Colaba Asylum, and this evil must necessarily continue to some extent until a new asylum is built at Ratnagiri. Funds, will not admit of this work being undertaken at present.

9. In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor in Council is glad to observe that all the asylums have been regularly inspected by the official visitors and the Deputy Surgeons General, while commendation is due to the Superintendents and the establishments of the various asylums for the care and watchfulness which they have shown in carrying on their difficult and responsible duties.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

WHAT WE SHOULD FIGHT FOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE STANDARD."

SIR,—The complete re-establishment by Lord Salisbury's Circular Despatch of the landmarks of common sense, so rudely obliterated twenty months ago by an ugly rush of fanaticism, affords a fitting opportunity for answering a question that has long been propounded in private and which must infallibly ere long provoke much public discussion. I should not presume to take this task upon myself were it not that I am encouraged to do so by persons whose concurrence in any suggestion raises a fair presumption that it is not altogether undeserving of attention.

The Treaty of San Stefano, it is said, cannot be allowed to stand. Good. But what does England propose to substitute for it? Lord Salisbury observes that "Large changes may, and no doubt will, be requisite in the Treaties by which South-Eastern Europe has hitherto been ruled;" and everybody agrees with him. What, then, are the changes which England and Austria will tolerate? Let us know them. There has been enough protesting and objecting. The time has surely come for constructive statesmanship to speak out. What is England's plan? What is Austria's? Until these are before the world, even General Ignatieff's marvellous maps are not without a certain advantage of their own.

Nothing could be more reasonable. Let us then see what might well be proposed by way of competition with Russia's ruthless geographical processes.

But, to do any good, we must begin by recognising facts, and the first fact that confronts us is that, in spite of all that has occurred, in spite of Russian victories and Turkish defeats, in spite of the Treaty of San Stefano, nay, by the very terms of that Instrument itself, there is still and Ottoman Empire. A man who has any special bias in favour of Sultans, Seraglios, and Pachas must be curiously constituted. But the Ottoman Empire exists, and it could not be swept away without a stupendous amount of fighting and bloodshed, and perhaps not even then. The Ottoman Government, however, which the Treaty of San Stefano seeks to define, would be a Government still alive, no doubt, but alive under such conditions of weakness that, though its death might be no nearer, it would prove a constant source of irritation to itself and of anxiety to Europe. The Sick Man would not have been strangled; but we should have a chronic invalid permanently on our hands.

How is this to be avoided? Obviously, by rendering not only life, but recovery, still possible. When the North German Confederation was founded after Sadowa the French people exclaimed, "*Nous sommes asphixies.*" Everybody could see that the assertion was extravagant but it would be strictly true of the Turks if they retained in Europe only that narrow strip of territory which is all that Russia proposes to leave them. They must have more breathing room than the Grand Duke Nicholas would vouchsafe to his new friends. In other words, territory which the Treaty of San Stefano severs from the Ottoman Empire, England and Austria, which is equivalent to saying Europe, must restore to it.

But how much territory? In seeking for a reply to the question, four objects must be kept in view. The welfare of the Christian population of the south-eastern corner of Europe must not be overlooked. Sight must not be lost of the reasonable aspirations of Greece. No European Power that seeks only its own safety must be alarmed or left dissatisfied. Finally, a barrier, promising to be effective, must be raised against fresh outbursts of Muscovite ambition, and the future peace of the world must be assured for as long a time as is compatible with the unhappy limitations set by the condition of things human to the most far-reaching political foresight.

How could these conditions be met? Here at least is an answer.

1. The Sultan should retain territory, northwards, as far as the Balkans, but, westwards, only so far as would admit of the transfer to Greece of provinces coveted by that State. To employ a homely proverb, two birds would thus be killed by one stone; the Turks getting back a considerable portion of what the Treaty of San Stefano takes from them, and the Greeks obtaining most of what they demand, in lieu of the silent contempt which is all they receive from that Instrument. The Sultan would have to give England, Austria, and possibly other States, most stringent guarantees for the proper government of the province thus saved to him; but Russia would, of course, be sternly excluded from the Powers by whom this guarantee was taken.

2. Bulgaria proper, that is to say, the territory lying between the Danube and the Balkans, should be added to Roumania, and thus a compact and powerful State be formed where one is greatly needed. It would be Europe's first line of defence against Russia, as Austria would remain the second line. If it be objected that the Roumanian and the Bulgar are of different races, I defy any one to propose a settlement of the Eastern question against which the same objection might not be urged.

3. Austria might, if she thinks proper, annex Bosnia and Herzegovina, and bind Servia and Montenegro to herself by military and commercial conventions; these little States being entirely severed from the Ottoman Empire. Whatever happens there should be no more Tributary principalities, for they are the nest eggs by whose specious aid Russia is inspired to conceive fresh wars.

4. The Dardanelles and the Bosphorus should be dismantled, and an odious sources of selfish controversy abolished for ever. This would, of course, entail the neutralisation, in the strictest sense of the word, of the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea, under a guarantee of the Great Powers. Turkey is a non-aggressive State, and might with perfect propriety be expected to accept this condition seeing that it would protect her efficaciously against attack from the only Power that seeks to destroy her.

But what is Russia to get? Personally, I should be disposed to say Russia should get nothing for; for in my humble opinion, that would be her just and proper payment. Moreover, I scarcely see what there is to give her, as I must still protest that Russian annexation in Armenia are of infinite consequence to England, and such too, at length seems to be the opinion of her Majesty's Government. But if Russia showed herself disposed peaceably to accept such a settlement of the Eastern question as I have indicated, Europe would doubtless not refuse to take her claims, however substantially unjust, into consideration, and within the bounds of reason.

But I shall be told Russia would do nothing of the kind. Possibly not. Well, what is the alternative? The Treaty of San Stefano. England and Austria cannot possibly accept it; and how much stronger and more satisfactory would be their position if, supposing Russia compelled them to draw the sword, it was known they were drawing it, not merely to check Muscovite ambition and defend their own interests, but on behalf of some settlement of the Eastern question which the whole of mankind could understand, and the vast majority of them would approve. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

April 3. ALFRED AUSTIN.

THE POLITICAL ADVENTURES OF LORD BEACONSFIELD.

(*Fortnightly Review for April.*)

I.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S career has been reviewed at different stages of it by many able critics and biographers variously affected to their subject. Perhaps the time has now come when it may be expedient to take another survey of it. Lord Beaconsfied has reached a point beyond which it is not constitutionally possible that he should pass. He cannot be more than Prime Minister of England and peer of the realm. Whatever be the duration of his premiership and his parliamentary life, his career will simply be continued; it can scarcely have new features. The point will be lengthened into a line, and that is all. The record is not closed, but there cannot be much to add to it of a kind likely to affect its general character or the public judgment. Lord Beaconsfield has been the subject of bitter attack and of unscrupulous praise. His career has been described as demoralising to the national character, and as lowering the standard and aims of English politics. We should say that it is rather unmoralising than demoralising. We are, at any rate, not conscious of depraving influences as the result of a continuous survey of it; its effects seem to be merely privative. Lord Beaconsfield appears somehow or other to be outside the sphere of moral judgment. You do not, as a too indulgent critic said of the dramatists of the Restoration, get into a world in which considerations of right and wrong have no place, but you see introduced into the affairs of the ordinary world a creature to whom apparently these considerations do not apply. Like the Sorcerer, in Mr. Gilbert's play, he moves about taking part in all that concerns mens businesses and bosoms, wearing the dress, speaking the language, using the slang, and not exempt from the other vulgarities of ordinary life. Still you feel that he has come from another world, and that he is to be judged by the law of his domicile, wherever that may be, rather than by the rule according to which Englishmen pass moral sentence upon each other. Robin Goodfellow, or the Elfin King, or any other weird or graceful creature of extra-natural superstition, seems to have as much connection with our prosaic world as the Earl of Beaconsfield. If some fine day he should cast aside his peer's robes and the dull vesture of decay which seems to hem him in less closely and more incongruously than it sits upon other men, and if he should appear in a blaze of light as the Genius of the Gardens of Joy, or descend in red fire through a trapdoor, the transformation would not appear more strange or theatrical than many incidents of his history. On the whole we are not disposed to think that Lord Beaconsfield has done as much harm to political morality as might be thought likely. People have declined to think of political morality in connection with him; they have found it impossible to associate the two ideas, and therefore it has escaped injury or deterioration. He has done most mischief by the sort of charm which he has exercised over creatures of a different sphere. He has tempted ungainly mortals of restable character, successful parliamentary lawyers, and squires moulded out of their own heavy clays, to imitate his wanton and sportive gambols with a result to which no Æsopian fable can do justice. He has done Sir William Harcourt and Mr Henry Chaplin much harm. On the other hand, he has been of some use to the British public. He has helped to prevent them from taking life and politics too ponderously; he has stimulated their sense of wonder, and applied incentives to the somewhat slow and feeble imagination of a rather dull and prosaic community. From the beginning Lord Beaconsfield has at least never failed to pique curiosity. We propose to try and satisfy it by following, in two or three articles, his political life. Before essaying to do so, it may be well to endeavour to get some general idea of the influences of race, of ancestry, and of contemporary circumstances which at least contributed to make the man what he was and is. Lord Beaconsfield's parliamentary career began with the first session of the first parliament of the present reign. In some respects no single life more instructively connects and illustrates the various aspects of the Victorian epoch of our history.

Very early in his career, Lord Beaconsfield—or as he then used to style himself, Disraeli the Younger—published a pamphlet with the title, "What is He?" The he in question was of course Mr. Disraeli, who has always been a good deal occupied with himself. The inquiry to which in this instance he volunteered a reply is said to have been made in conversation by the late Earl Grey. The Whig chief had heard with amazement, and probably some feeling of half articulate indignation, of a young man unknown in the lobbies and saloons, unvouched for either by Mr. Ellice or by Lady Holland, who had ventured to stand against one of Lord Grey's sons as a candidate for High Wycombe, that "very respectable street" which subsequently had the honour of being represented by Mr. Bernal Osborne, who paid historic tribute to it in the phrase which we have just quoted. On a later occasion, when a candidate for another constituency, Mr. Disraeli explained to a plebeian inquirer, as curious as Lord Grey, that High Wycombe was a borough in Buckinghamshire belonging to his father, who, he added with a certain territorial pride which has marked him through his career owned property in three counties. Since Dogberry modestly vaunted his possession of two gowns and everything handsome about him, a more ingenuously pleasing declaration has not been made. Unhappily the pamphlet in which the younger Disraeli stood and unfolded himself for the edification of Lord Grey has perished. It is unknown to the shelves of the British Museum. It remains dispersed over a multitude of scattered trunks, defying the industry of the most indefatigable collector to bring them together and to reconstruct it. The loss is to be deplored. In this little work Lord Beaconsfiled stood forth, avowing in substance: "I am my own interpreter, and I will make it plain."

The pamphlet is probably, like its author, unique in English, or in any other literature. There have been men in abundance who have written apologies and confessions, some of which the world could have very well spared. They have given an account of the things they have done and of the motives by which they were actuated. Lord Beaconsfield took a different course. He began his career by writing a preface to a life of which scarcely the first pages were composed, and of which nobody had at that time shown any disposition to turn the leaves. In one of his essays, Dr. James Martinean refers to a German play in which Adam is introduced crossing the stage, going to be created. This is something like the position in which Mr. Disraeli presents himself in this early explanation of himself to the wondering mind of the old Whigh peer. The loss of Mr. Disraeli's early treatise upon himself is irreparable, and there is no use in shedding more tears over it. In one sense the pamphlet and the question to which it offers a reply may be considered as prefiguring the attitude of the public to Lord Beaconsfield, and Lord Beaconsfield's attitude towards himself. For fifty years "the great lubber," as he somewhere styles the nation which has made him Prime Minister, has been rubbing its eyes and scratching its head and asking, with a perplexed amazement like Lord Grey's, "What is He?" Lord Beaconsfield in his turn has made reply, during half a century, in speeches and essays and novels, which together form a considerable bulk of literature. Still his countrymen ask, "What is he?" So we get no further point. He is himself alone. To explain is to refer to more general categories. Lord Beaconsfield can scarcely by classified; no one but himself can be his parallel.

Nevertheless attempts have been made from time to time to gather together the scattered voices and to put some sort of interpretation upon them. They are likely to be continued. An enigma, however trivial, a mystery however worthless, piques curiosity; and Lord Beaconsfield's strange character and fortunes, neither trivial nor worthless, will always possess a certain degree of interest for the student of human nature in its more eccentric and whimsical developments. In the dull succession of arch mediocrities who for the greater part make up the list of English prime ministers, his fantastic figure must always draw attention and stimulate speculation. How he came to be what he was and where he is, is likely to be a theme of mildly renewed surprise and conjectural explanation for many generations. A Hebrew proverb which Lord Beaconsfield quotes in one of his novels, speaking of what is to happen in the fulness of time, announces that "we shall yet see an ass mount a ladder." We are reluctant to quote the proverb in this connection; but the ass, it must be remembered, is in the East a very fleet, spirited, and beautiful creature, and is held there in high and just esteem. Lord Beaconsfield, if we recollect rightly, applies the proverb to the wonderful elevation of his own wonderful Alroy, who, from being the prince of the captivity, became the King of Judah and the deliverer of his people. In a similar sense, and disembarrassed of the injurious associations with which centuries of oppression and domestic servitude have surrounded a once noble and still useful quadruped, the image may be applied to Lord Beaconsfield. The Hebrew proverb has received its fulfilment; we have seen the ass mount the ladder. Not only so, he has maintained himself there as if the posture and situation were natural. This personal elevation may, perhaps, be considered as part of a more general phenomenon. It applies not only to Lord Beaconsfield, but to the historic race of which he is one of the most remarkable illustratory ornaments. Some time ago a respectable member of Parliament, in arguing some question, we forget what, found it necessary to recall to the recollection of his hearers the historic fact that we do not now live under the Mosaic dispensation. Lord Beaconsfield held office at the time, and gazed at the orator from the Treasury bench. The Opposition laughed. Even the docile ministerialists tittered and coughed. The impression seemed to prevail that we do live in some sense under a Mosaic dispensation. In administration, in finance, and in journalism, Jewish influences notoriously shape and guide English politics. This is not a new thing in European history, though in England it is now more pronounced and obvious than it has ever been before. The phenomenon itself, however, is two thousand years old. In the latest volume of his Histoire des Origines ou Christianisme, M. Renan, speaking of Josephus, says: "Il avait cette facilité superficielle qui fait quele Juif, transporte dans une civilisation qui lui eststrangere, se met avec une merveilleuse presteeso aucourant des idees au milieu desquelles ilse trouve jete, et voit par quel cote il peut les exploiter." The same phenomenon is observable now. The politicians and journalists who cary on the largest trade in patriotic phrases and national prejudices, are Jews who, like Josephus, transported into a civilisation which is foreign to them, have placed themselves with marvellous dexterity in the current of the ideas which float about them in order to find a means of turning them to account. In one of his early papers, Thackeray describes an incident at a city dinner: "The Royal health having been imbibed, the professional gentlemen ejaculated a part of the national anthem; and I do not mean any disrepect to them personally in mentioning that this eminently religious hymn was performed by Messrs. Shadrach and Meshech, two wellknown melodists of the Hebrew persuasion." Later in the evening, "the elderly Hebrew gentleman before mentioned began striking up a wild patriotic ditty about the 'Queen of the Isles' on whose sea-girt shores the bright sun smiles and the ocean roars, whose cliffs never knew, since the bright sun rose, but a people true who scorned all foes." Practically this has been the course of politics during the last two years. The parliamentary Shadrachs and the journalistic Meshechs have been singing the national anthem and patriotic melodies to an amused and excited audience who have shouted and banged their glasses, and have believed in the spontaneity and disinterestedness and genuine British feeling of Shadrach and Meshech and the other Hebrew gentlemen who pays these pipers.

Everybody who has read Lord Beaconsfield's novels must recollect one of the cleverest things in any of them,—the conversation in Tancred about The Revelations of Chaos, a work which occupied the world of Lord Beaconsfield's characters at the time when the world of flesh and blood was talking about The Vestiges of Creation. "You know all is development: the principle is perpetually going on. First, there was nothing, then there was something; then, I forget the next, I think there were shells, then fishes; then we came. Let me see—did we come next? Never mind that, we came at last: and the next change, there will be something very superior to us; something with wings. Ah, that's it: we were fishes and I believe we shall be crows." No one, however proud he may be of having been a fish, or however anxious he may be to become a crow, can object to banter of this kind which, like the noises in Prospero's island, "gives delight and hurts not" even the doctrine which it plays with. Earlier, however, in his course of philosophic speculation, Lord Beaconsfield had professed a different theory, which has more affinity than his latter view with what is fundamental in his writings, and especially with his doctrine of race. In Contarini Fleming he sets forth the proposition that "the various tribes (of men) that people this globe, in all probability spring from different animals." Civilisation, he complains, has deserted the regions and intellects she once most favoured. The Persians, the Arabs, the Greeks are now unlettered slaves in barbarous lands. "The arts are yielded to the flat-nosed Franks." Lord Beaconsfield has never been able to get over his dislike, or even to refrain from the expression of his deep-seated repugnance for the unfortunate Frankish nose. "And they toil and study and invent theories to account for their own incompetence. Now it is the climate, now the religion now the goverament; everything but the mortifying suspicion that their organization may be different; that they may be as distinct a race from their models as they undoubtedly are from the Kalmuck and the negro." We may admit to Lord Beaconsfield that distinctions of race, whether they be aboriginal or derivative, of animal or of circumstantial origin, have at last been formed, and ought to be taken into account. There is no one from a consideration of whose life they can be less safely omitted than from his own. There is little need of reserve on the subject, for Lord Beaconsfield has practised none himself, and his relations to his own people are the most honourable and attractive element in his story.

Lord Beaconsfield is the most remarkable illustration of his own doctrine of the ascendancy of Hebrew genius in modern Europe. The latest philosophy propounds that what is peculiar to himself in each individual is really a smaller part of him than the qualities which he derives from his personal ancestry and the race to which he and they belong. Lord Beaconsfield unites, in a manner which the history of his family explains, the qualities of the Hebrew and of the "super-subtle Venetian." In the sketch of his father's life which is prefixed to one of the editions of the Curiosities of Literature, he narrates the fortunes of his house. In the fifteenth century, some of his ancestors, driven from Spain by Torquemada and the Inquisition, took refuge in Venice. During two centuries they remained there. Possibly sufficiently careful research might detect some trace of them in the relics of the old Hebrew burial-ground on the Lido. Like Timon "entombed upon the very hem of the sea," these poor Jews have "made their everlasting mansion upon the beached verge of the salt flood." Slabs of stone, half buried into the earth or covered with grass and creeping vegetation, recall in their often still legible Hebrew characters the names and families of the Jews banished in their death from the society in which they were barely tolerated during their lives. The favourable position of Mr. Pelham gave a new opening to Jewish enterprise in England towards the middle of the eighteenth century. In 1749 Benjamin Disraeli, the grandfather of the present Prime Minister, who may, perhaps, have had Shylock or Tubal among his ancestors, settled in England. At this time, Lord Beaconsfield records, "There might be found, among other Jewish families flourishing in this country, the Villa Reals, who brought wealth to these shores almost as great as their name, though that is the second in Portugal and who have twice allied themselves with the English aristocracy: the Medinas, the Laras, who were our kinsmen, and the Mendez de Costas, who, I believe, still exist." Mr. Pelham's good intentions bore fruit, but not very lasting fruit. The Jews' Naturalisation Bill, which he succeeded in passing in 1753, was repealed the next year after his death by the Duke of Newcastle, under the influence of a popular and ecclesiastical clamour which must have taught the Venetian emigrant that he had little to expect from liberal opinion in England. Sir John Barnard put the conclusive argument that if the Jews were allowed to hold land in this country, all security would be gone for the maintenance of Christianity as the fashionable religion. But the argument of the streets was yet more decisive. Political recognition would probably have cost the Jews such social toleration as they enjoyed by the connivance of interest rather than that of generosity or friendship. If the policy of Mr. Pelham had been persisted in and extended, the character and career of the present Prime Minister might have been very different from that which we propose to examine. The Jewish families, his among the rest, were forced to remain foreigners and Israelites. They were not allowed to become Englishmen. The development of a new species, by the process of evolution and transformation is, according to the most trustworthy authorities in natural history, a very slow one, except in cases of very rare flexibility. There has not yet been time for the conversation of the Jew into the true Briton. This would require Ovid's metamorphosis, and not Darwin's. Certainly a century and a quarter of residence in England on the part of his ancestors and himself has left little trace on the mind and character of Lord Beaconsfield. He is in almost every essential point far more of a Venetian and a Jew than of an Englishman. The two cities to which his imagination stretches backwards most constantly and affectionately are Jerusalem and Venice. They enter into his political visions, in which Lord Beaconsfield takes things a great deal more seriously than he does his dealings with practical English politics, in which there is always a great deal of make-believe, too obvious to be called deceptive. Thackeray has remarked upon the odd fate which sent Mr. G. P. R. James as consul to the only city in Europe in which it would be impossible for him to encounter the two horsemen, at least with their horses, who figure on the first page of nearly all his romances. It was an odder destiny which derived the champion of the British territorial interest and landed aristocracy from a race debarred from owning property in land, and from a city in which from the nature of the case a territorial aristocracy could not exist. Perhaps the principle of reaction and antagonism made the descendant of a family of Venetian Jews, the champion and representative of the large-acred lords and squires in England. More probably it was his possession in the nineteenth century of that faculty which Renan has noted in the Jew of the first century. It is another instance of the wonderful dexterity of the Hebrew in throwing himself into the current of ideas foreign to him and of humouring the prejudices of the people among whom he may be thrown for his own advantage.

Lord Beaconsfield has described the home of his grandfather at Enfield in a few delicate yet distinct touches. The Venetian settler was a zealous man of business and an accomplished man of the world. He occupied himself impartially in trade and pleasure, dividing his time between activity in making a fortune and the sweet indolence of its enjoyment. He laid out an Italian garden at Enfield, he played whilst with Sir Horace Mann, he ate macaroni which was dressed by the Venetian consul—who, we hope, was worthy of the confidence thus reposed in him, and dressed his macaroni as skilfully as the Prime Minister in Contarini Fleming was reported to have made cream cheeses. Lord Beaconsfield, who was a lad of twelve when his grandfather died, draws his character with evident sympathy for it, both in its fine gentleman or macaroni aspect, and on its more strenuous business side. Perhaps there is some consciousness of inherited qualities and aptitudes in his delineation of the Venetian emigrant as a man of "ardent character, sanguine, courageous, speculative and fortunate; with a temper which no disappointment could disturb and a brain amid reverses full of resource." In the sketch of his father there is more tenderness, and even a touch of something like affectionate compassion. Isaac Disraeli lived only in his library and his literary projects, careless of the politics of the day, and indeed utterly unintelligent of them. In these two men it is not perhaps fanciful to trace, in addition to the workings of natural character and tastes, the influences of isolation in which they lived, owing to the prejudices of race, religion, and the undefined social proscription thence derived, which hemmed in them in a sort of moral Ghetto or Juden Strasse. The grandfather sought a refuge in the ordinary commercial enterprises of the Jew and in the amusements of the exile. The father fled from his own world and his own time into the past and to his books. A sense of isolation and detachment was apparently impressed upon the household.

But to complete the understanding of the silent influence of persons and feelings which is likely to have contributed insensibly to shape the character and aims of the lad who was afterwards to be Prime Minister of England, another figure needs to be sketched in the family group. Lord Beaconsfield has not omitted it from his picture of a Jewish interior, though it must have required some courage to draw its outlines, as he has done, with stern strokes and an unfaltering hand. In the two men, father and son, we see the flexible and accommodating nature of the Jew who bows to circumstances, and with a patient shrug lets the world pass in which he is disinherited and proscribed. But the Jewish character has another side than that of accommodation and acquiescence. It has a fierceness of hate and resentment which, when it cannot wreck its passions upon its enemies and persecutors, preys upon and rends itself. Lord Beaconsfield describes his grandmother as hating her race, and as detesting the very name which her marriage had given her, and which was a perpetual witness of her Jewish connexions. He adds that she was "so mortified by her social position that she lived until eighty without indulging a tender expression." It is perhaps from this strange figure, in which it is easy to recognise in an introverted from the stern lineaments that have marked the zealots and fanatics of the race, that the author of Daniel Deronda has drawn the Jew-hating Jewess who is the mother of her hero. Lord Beaconsfield had never probably at any period of his career much in common with the amiable walking gentleman whom the genius of George Eliot has vainly endeavoured to convert into a man of thought and action. But Daniel Deronda could not more thoroughly and openly avow the ties of blood, which in spite of an ostensibly Christian profession and training bound him to his people, than Lord Beaconsfield has always done. So far as has depended upon himself, he has been faithful to the purpose of his ancestors, who on their escape from Spain to Venice "assumed the name of Disraeli, a name never borne before or since by any other family in order that their race might be for ever recognised." Lord Beaconsfield has never been untrue in spirit to this virtual vow of a persecuted house, "grateful to the God of Jacob, who had sustained them through unprecedented trials, and guarded them through unheard-of perils." Perhaps on the whole, though the error is on the side of courage and manliness, he has been almost too ostentatiously faithful it. Judaism and the Jews have been thrust by him with an almost unnecessary pertinacity into English politics and literature. The consciousness of his race and of their faith seems never to escape him. Lord Beaconsfield has made that a matter of of honourable pride, and even occasionally of something like bravado, which was to his ancestress one of life-long shame and torment. He has never been able to leave the matter alone, and to consider the question of Jew or Gentile as a thing socially and politically indifferent. Perhaps this would have been impossible in the midst of the prejudices of race and religion by which he has been surrounded, and in face of the coarse insults which those prejudices have occasionally prompted. Lord Beaconsfield's conduct on this point during the whole of his political and literary career is entitled to genuine and cordial respect. Even the extravagances into which he has been betrayed are extravagances of courageous championship and of manly self-assertion. They deserve indulgent and tender treatment. No one can judge of them fairly who does not keep in mind the mortifying and sometimes painful and cruel domestic experiences out of which they have sprung. Of the builders of the Temple in Jerusalem it is recorded that "every one with one of his hands wrought in the work, and with the other hand held a weapon. For the builders every one had his sword girded by his side and so builded." In rebuilding the fortunes of their race in Europe the Jews have laboured under precisely similar conditions. Toiling under the eyes of watchful and relentless enmity, with one of their hands they have wrought in the work, and with the other hand held a weapon. In no one has this militant attitude, half defensive, half offensive, but only aggressive for the sake of more effectual self-defence, been more conspicuous and successful than in Lord Beaconsfield. But the success is not personal merely or his alone. He is but the signal type, the prerogative instance of the completeness of the conquest by which the Jewish captivity, like captive Greece, has taken captive its fierce victors. Lord Beaconsfield has been in his way not less than his Alroy, Prince of the Captivity, and to have become Prime Minister of England, even at the cost of quitting the faith of his fathers, is not a less achievement than, like his hero, to have become caliph.

(*To be continued.*)

FOLLOWING the example of the Government of India, the King of Siam has been freely distributing Orders to the members of his family. *Apropos* of Orders, it is said that the late King Victor Emmanuel distributed, on an average, five decorations with titles daily. It has become a distinction in Italy to be undistinguished. If our Government does not exercise due discrimination in the distribution of honors, India will fast drift into that condition.—*Siam Advertiser.*

EXTRAORDINARY BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—An extraordinary and somewhat exciting scene took place at Sydney on Feb. 22. As the Lusitania steamer was about to depart for Europe, the Hon. George Thorn, on stepping on board with his bride, was served with a writ for a breach of promise of marriage at the suit of Miss Kate Hevers, a barmaid, in Lennon's Hotel, Brisbane. Some friends of his entered into the necessary bond and he was allowed to proceed.

A MEAN ADVANTAGE.—On Wednesday week a Mussulman lad of about 15 years of age, took off his apparel for the purpose of bathing, and left it on the bank of the Gungamma-cherry tank, Bangalore. Whilst he was engaged in his bath, a native from behind gave him a shove into the tank and bolted with all the clothes. Fortunately the lad regained his footing, and had the pluck, naked as he was, to pursue the thief for some distance, but was unable to overtake him.

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Chateau d'Yquem, the renowned unique premier crû, with Marquis de Lur Saluce's etiquette and vintage date 1872 on bottle, and Crest on Cork and Capsule. Lalande's Monopoly, good year, Crême de tête, Qts. per dozen Rs. 36.

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Pommard, very old	30	8
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Clos de Vougeot, (the élite of Burgundies).	48	0

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

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Red Sparkling Burgundy (for Invalids)	36	0
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Sillery Extra,	extra Dry	28	8	16	0
Chateau de Pierry,	do. do.	29	12	17	4
Ay Mousseux, Superior		32	8	18	8
Royal Sillery, 1st quality		39	8	22	0
Vin de Cabinet,	extra Dry	44	0		
Vin de Reserve,	do. do.	49	0		

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.
ALL OF BURGUNDY CHARACTER,
Prize Medals, Vienna, 1873, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Auldana Ruby, old full body	13	8
Do. do. do. Pints	7	8
Do. do. very old, bottled in London.	15	0
Do. White (like finest Chablis) do.	16	0

BRANDY.

	Rs.	a.
Cognac 2½ years old, bottled in Bombay	20	8
Do. 3½ do. do. do.	21	12
Do. E Vignier Gassies and Co.'s O. D. V. de Charente	23	8
Do. do. Silver Vine Leaf	24	12
Do. do. Gold do.	26	8
Exshaw No. 1, at Rs. 37, and No. 2 at	25	0

SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS.

	Rs.	a.
Old Blend of Campbeltown and Ben Nevis Whisky	22	0
Very Old Blend of Campbeltown and Ardbey [Islay] Whisky	23	0
Very Old Blend of Islay Ben-Nevis and Glenlivet Whisky	24	0
Hollands Gin, Henkes, bottled here	16	0
Do. do. in clear square Chrystal Flasks	18	12
Do. do. finest in Hock bottles	20	8
Dr. Siegert's Augostura Bitters	20	0
Do. Bouquet, a new Liqueur for mixing with Wines or Spirits	30	0

BEER AND STOUT.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pints Rs. a.
Bass' Beer bottled by Candler and Sons, London double labelled	5 12	3 12
Barclay's Stout, bottled by Candler and Sons, London double labelled	5 12	12

Messrs. JOHN EXSHAW and Co., Brandy Shippers, Bordeaux, offer for sale at unusually CHEAP RATES about 4,000 Dozens of OLD HIGH CLASS CLARETS, prices 23s, 33s, 37s, 39s, 43s, 53s, and 58s, all nett F. O. B. at Bordeaux in quantities of not less than 10 Dozen.

The above is part of balance of stock of the late firm of JOHN EXSHAW and FORRESTER Samples and full particulars on application to THE UNITED SERVICE WINE Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th March 1878

NOTICES.

JUST RECEIVED, per S. S. WINTHORPE, a large consignment of SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BELTING from 1 inch to 6 inches. Apply to Messrs. ROWLAND and Co., No 25, Meadow Street, Fort.

ROWLAND & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

Now Ready,

THE BLACK ACT.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS BILL.
A LETTER ADDRESSED TO
His Excellency LORD LYTTON, Viceroy and Governor General of India.
BY REDNOR.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, and at the Book-sellers.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Barrie and Co. De Beaux and Co., Scott, Massa rine and

AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

GRIMAULT AND CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
PARIS. 8 RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is particularly SUITABLE TO YOUNG GIRLS THROUGH THE PERIOD OF PUBERTY. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, the CONSUMPTION reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME from numerous imitations made, THE GENUINE ONE IS ALWAYS COLOURED ON ROSE.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO INJECTION as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. The Matico Capsules specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & CO.'S PECTORAL LOZENGES OF LETTUCE JUICE.

This delicious comfit, containing the most soothing substances of the whole Materia Medica, is employed with success against COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, HOOPING COUGHS, &c.

JULIEN'S LAXATIVE FRUIT.

Under the form of a "BON-BON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the Julien's Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST HARMLESS PURGATIVE known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER AND STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of STOMACH or BOWELS.

AGENTS:—

SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.,	Calcutta.
BATHGATE & Co.	ditto.
CORFIELD & Co.	ditto.
BARRIE & Co.	Madras.
TREACHER & Co.,	Bombay

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

ESPECIALLY to CONSULS, SHIP CAPTAINS, EMIGRANTS, and EUROPEANS generally, who are VISITING or RESIDING IN

HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES,

as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking AWAY THE GROUNDWORK OF MALARIOUS DISEASES and all LIVER COMPLAINTS or as a HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a GENTLE LAXATIVE and TONIC in the VARIOUS FORMS of INDIGESTION,

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

Prepared from sound ripe Fruit,

a particularly valuable. No TRAVELLER should leave home without a supply, for by its use the most dangerous forms of FEVERS, Blood Poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is, in truth, a FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST in the simplest yet most potent form. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is, in the highest degree, invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion, is most striking.

FOR BILIOUSNESS or SICK HEADACHE, Giddiness, Feverishness, or Feverish Colds, Depression of Spirits, Sluggish Liver, Vomiting, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, &c., ENO'S FRUIT SALT is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It removes, by a natural means, effete matter or poison from the blood, thereby preventing and curing boils, carbuncles, fevers, feverish skin, erysipelas, and all epidemics, and counteracts any ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING, or any sudden affliction or mental strain, and prevents diarrhœa. It is a PLEASANT BEVERAGE, which supplies the want of ripe fruit, so essential to the animal economy, and may be taken as an invigorating and cooling draught under any circumstances, from infancy to old age, and may be continued for any length of time, and looked upon as being a simple product of fruit. It is impossible to overstate its value, and on that account no household ought to be without it, for by its use many disastrous results may be entirely prevented. In the nursery it is beyond praise. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Fruit Salt Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. To be had through any Chemist, as all wholesale houses keep it in stock.

With each bottle of Fruit Salt is wrapped a LARGE ILLUSTRATED SHEET, showing the best means of stamping out infectious diseases, FEVERS, and Blood Poisons, &c. If this INVALUABLE INFORMATION was universally carried out, many forms of disease, now producing such havoc, would cease to exist as Plague, Leprosy, &c., have done, when the true cause has become known.

TO EUROPEANS WHO PROPOSE RESIDING IN, OR VISITING HOT CLIMATES, I consider the Fruit Salt to be an indispensable necessary, for by its use the system is relieved of poisonous matter, the result of eating to nearly the same extent, and of too rich food, as they do in a colder country while so much heat-making food is not required in the warmer climate. By keeping the system clear, the Fruit Salt takes away the ground-work of malarious diseases, and all liver complaints, and neutralises poisonous matter. It ought to be kept in every trunk and bed-room in readiness for any emergency. Without its use the jeopardy of life is immensely increased. Out of a large number of Testimonials I select the following:—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman states, "In cases of bilious headaches, followed by severe attacks of fever, ENO'S Fruit Salt has acted like a charm, when all other treatment failed. The day is not far distant when the neglect of its use in all fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered criminal." See "Stomach and its trials," 10th edition, post free 14 stamps.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Messrs. Gibson & Son, Chemists, of Hexham, say:—"Since we introduced your Fruit Salt in Hexham, a few months ago, we have sold upwards of one thousand bottles, and it gives general satisfaction, as customers who get it almost always recommend it to their friends."

"Rosina Cottage, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Jan 29, 1877.

"MR. ENO.—Dear Sir,—I write to thank you as being one of my best friends. The effects in my case are astonishing, as I am constitutionally bilious, and am now fifty-two years of age. My mother and youngest sister were never cured of sickness biliousness seems hereditary), and I quite expected to suffer like them for the rest of my life. I am now taking my fourth bottle, and was joined in the others by some of my family, so that I have taken scarcely three bottles. I fell I ought to make some acknowledgment, so trust you will excuse this.

"Yours sincerely, ELIZA PELLING."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A LADY writes:—"I think you will be glad to hear that I find your Fruit Salt a most valuable remedy; and I can assure you I recommend it to all my friends, and the result is always satisfactory. Every thing, medicine or food, ceased to act properly; for at least three months before I commenced taking it, the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing. I fell I cannot say too much for it. The least I can do is to do my best to make the Fruit Salt known to other sufferers. I am getting better rapidly, and expect to totally recover, after spending hundreds of pounds, and travelling about for twelve years."

"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, January 16, 1877."

"A gentleman called in yesterday; he is a constant sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of Mineral Waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit he says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house. "M. BERAL."

"Your Fruit Salt is beyond all praise. I wish you would sell there. It would make its own way by its own merit.

"T. A. SOMMERBY, Councillor-at-Law,
"20, Old State House, Boston, U. S. A."

November 6, 1875.

NATURAL WAY of RESTORING or PRESERVING HEALTH. Use ENO'S FRUIT SALT (prepared from sound ripe fruit). It is a pleasant beverage, both cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.

Out of a large number of Testimonials we select the following—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT was known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDINB.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING; or, How to Enjoy or Cause Good Food to Agree that would otherwise Disorder the Digestive Organs, and cause Biliousness or Sick Headache, Giddiness, Depression of Spirits, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its great evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, and many other disastrous diseases.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY —
TREACHER & COMPANY.

N. B.—The trade supplied on favourable terms.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

On account and risk of the first purchaser, Jamsetjee Dorabjee.
15 cases white shirtings.
30 do. „ mulls.
1 do. „ jacconets.

AT 1 P. M.

An English built brougham with a bay Arab horse and harness.
1 grey Arab Horse.
1 English built dog-cart.
1 Baba poney with saddle complete.
One English built buggy by "Kesterton."

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., at No. 20, Albion Place, Byculla.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst. at 2-30 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of J. F. Crisp, Esq., the same comprises rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner service, best plated ware such as candle sticks, toast-rack, butter-pot, a mahogany case containing spoons and forks for 12 persons, handsomely carved blackwood furniture such as dining table for 12 persons, conversation sofas, chiffoniers, clothes, and gown presses, wardrobes, large and small Bengal cots, washing and dressing tables, whatnots, teapoys, dressing and cheval glasses, dining room, arm and without arm chairs, gown stands, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c

Now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a mahogany square piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, a lot of valuable medical books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, carriage, horse, books, plants, &c., the property of Dr. W. F. Knapp, the same comprises rich thin-stem glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, containing 2 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, liqueur and egg stands, [illegible] rack, tea pitcher, claret jug [illegible] forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, [illegible] teakwood French polished [illegible] table in 4 pieces, sideboard, [illegible] folding, writing and work tables [illegible] room chairs, conversation sofas, [illegible] ottoman, a rosewood grand [illegible] and Sons, a fish tank, a [illegible] vases, figures, pictures, [illegible] iron cots, almirah with plate glass doors, clothes presses, [illegible] tables, dispense articles, &c.

[illegible]

1 English-built four-seated open carriage, by [illegible]
1 Bay Australian horse.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a mahogany cottage pianoforte, by Aron and Smith, a sewing machine, by Hor, &c., &c., at 31, Berkley Place, Byculla.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd May, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of J. Hartley, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte, a four-seated open carriage, a glass fronted miniature Brougham, a Bay and Grey Arab horse, &c., &c., at the Old Secretariat, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, carriages, horse, &c., the property of Charles Lake, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome walnutwood and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a mahogany square piano by "Messrs. Soundy and Co.," an English built four seated open carriage with a pair of grey Arab horses, a handsome glass fronted miniature brougham with a chesnut Australian horse, sets of plated, mounted double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., at No. 102, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome walnutwood and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, horses, carriages, plants, &c., the property of A. Johnstone, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6 a. m. on the same day.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th April 1878.

MESSRS. SUDANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL OPPOSITE MALABAR HILL TEMPLE GATE.

Messrs. S. SHRICRUSTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises on the 1st prox. at 5 p. m. by order of Mortgagee, Mr. Narayen Ramchunder Sambari, and and account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Dajee Hurry Salusker.

All that piece or parcell of land or Government ground with dwelling house and a chawl of two stories, situate at Malabar Hill, opposite Malabar Hill's Temple compound gate, in the sub-district of Shri Bhooleshwur, and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 40, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 24, containing (303) square yards, and bounded on the east by the property of Dajee Pandoba and Cassinath Bundoo Patell, west by the Malabar Point Road, north by the property of Goola Caste Mahajun, and on the south by public passage and house of Gopaldass Madhowdass.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th April, 1878.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the following high class wine from "Harper, Boulton & Co.," Wine Merchants to the Queen and Prince of Wales, to close consignments.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Rogers & Co.'s Office in Forbes Street, the following choice wines:—

SHERRIES.

La Reind—A magnificent wine, such as is seldom imported into India.

Amontillado—A very choice wine.

Crown and Feathers, Crown, 5 Stars — Very superior wines of high quality with body, the same as supplied to the Royal Family

Brown Seal—A superior golden sherry.
Green Seal—A superior light pale dry wine.
Blue Seal—A fine pale sherry.

PORTS.

Black Seal—A very fine old wine.
Red Seal—A fine wine.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th April 1878.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE AND LIFE.

ANNUAL INCOME, 1876	£1,475,858
FIRE RESERVE	£1,000,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE	£2,738,071
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£5,494,034

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.

IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to insurers.

For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the Undermentioned.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY at the usual Rates

Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department,
WALLACE & Co.,
7, Parsee Bazar Street.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Aggregate Guarantee Capital £3,000,000.

JAVA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital Flor. 3,000,000.

POLICIES ISSUED upon Dwellings, Shops, Warehouses, Mills, Presses, Shipping, and other insurable property here and in the Mofussil at most favourable terms.

Claims settled promptly in Bombay by
KNOOP & Co., Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

BOMBAY BRANCH, 12 RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Esplanade Hotel.

POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

CLAIMS.—The sums paid in discharge of claims by Death under the Company's Policies amount to upwards of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds per annum.

REVENUE.—The Revenue from Premiums and Interest—rapidly increasing—exceeds Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds per annum.

FUNDS.—The Funds in hand for the payment of future claims amount to upwards of Five Millions Sterling. (These Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable securities, detailed particulars of which are published at the end of each financial year.)

RATES.—The rates of Premium have been recently revised. Forms of application, and all information on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
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